FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NATIONAL, POPULAR FRONTS CONFERENCE OPENS IN EAST BERLIN

AU161221Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[Text] Berlin, ADN--Representatives of national, patriotic and popular fronts as well as of social institutions from socialist countries began a 3-day joint consultation in Berlin on Tuesday.

Attending this conference are delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the GDR, the Republic of Cuba, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the CSSR, the Hungarian People's Republic, the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Moreover, a delegation of the PDRY is also represented. On Tuesday, the participants discussed experiences and tasks of the fraternal movements in the struggle for peace, disarmament and social progress as well as possibilities for coordinating initiatives in this field.

Prof Dr Erich Correns, chairman of the National Council of the GDR National Front, stressed in his opening speech at the National Council Building that it always was and always will be the foremost concern of the National Front of the GDR and of all democratic forces working in it to struggle for man's highest asset, for peace. He assured all foreign guests that the National Front of the GDR would also do everything to make its contribution to strengthening socialism in the world, to preserving peace, and to deepening the fraternal friendship among the peoples.

CEMA MATERIAL CONSERVATION GROUP MEETS

LD150634Y Budapest MTI in English 1028 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 13 Nov, MTI--The standing working group on the rational use of materials, under the CMEA materials and technical supplies cooperation committee, opened its seventh session in Budapest Monday. The theme is the long-term programme of rational saving. The cooperation committee and its standing working group were set up a few years ago.

On the basis of proposals by the member countries several measures have already been envisaged, and the division of labour between the member countries and the CMEA permanent committees organized. The theme of the present meeting is the implementation of the measures aimed at saving materials and energy through the cooperation of more than one sector of the economy, and the working programme of the partners. Hungary has announced that it was interested in the elaboration of 14 topics, including for instance the storing and economical reprocessing of old tires and other rubber wastes.

GDR COMMENTATOR INTERVIEWED ON DISARMAMENT ISSUES

DW1610547 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1547 GMT 15 Nov 78

[Program moderator Esser interview with military policy commentator Heinz Brittsche--recorded]

[Text] [Question] While the U.S. senators [visiting the USSR] advocate concrete disarmament steps, some Pentagon quarters, important quarters, want to continue armament under all circumstances. Some unequivocal statements to this effect were made by U.S. Government circles the other day. What, Heinz Brittsche, are the facts, anyway?

[Answer] Well, a most recent fact was substantiated by the statement of Undersecretary Perry of the Pentagon who declared at a news conference yesterday that the Soviet anti-aircraft defense is completely ineffective against the cruise missiles. If the Soviet Union developed an effective, new defense system, the United States would surpass it again with an even more sophisticated cruise missile system.

Well, such ideas are not new; we have known them for many years. One thing becomes obvious here, Wolfgang Esser; namely, that the United States is playing this kind of psychological warfare with two cards. When a new record arms budget is approved, the United States is always described as inferior by its mass media. It seems necessary to constantly procure new weapons systems. But if what matters is the employment of its own military instrument as a means of blackmail and a threat, then the United States is technologically superior especially in the field of arms. But what does this really mean?

[Question] This question naturally occurs to me, and in this context also a question concerning this new weapon, the cruise missile. Is it already in production? What is the state of things?

[Answer] A few days ago another test was made, I think it was the 14th test of the cruise missile. These tests are to be continued next year. Well, the cruise missile is not yet in production; this new type of cruise missile. The new element, after all, is the fact that they are to be topographically pre-programmed, and can automatically seek their targets in low-altitude flight and thus dodge the convenventional radar systems. This is the only new element of these winged missiles, which otherwise exist in principle. The essential missile is also part of the socialist armed forces; it is carried on the missile-carrying torpedo boats and is devised for corresponding medium ranges.

[Question] What has been improved?

[Answer] What is involved here is a new electronic system which naturally allows greater depth of penetration and possibilities of penetration; hence a new defense system is required which is many times more expensive than the weapon itself. There is no question at all that the Soviet Union is capable of producing an equal or similar weapon; in this case as in any other case. There is no weapon--and by this I would like to refer back to the statement by Undersecretary Perry once again--which the Soviet Union could not develop, which the United States or any other imperialist state could play as a trump card against socialism.

Let us recall the following in this connection: When the United States began to dispatch its nuclear-powered submarines to the seas, it boasted with them, saying: Now we will dominate the world seas forever. Meanwhile, admittedly, there is no ocean and no sea in which Soviet nuclear-powered submarines are not cruising, and underwater voyages around the world have been made more than once by Soviet nuclear submarines. It was the United States who, in the fifties, staged a loud hue and cry over its missiles in general and, at that time, over the Atlas missile in particular.

But it was the Soviet Union which had no other choice then but to develop missiles; and it was the first to successfully conclude tests in the Pacific over a distance of 12,000 kilometers. This happened as early as August, 1957. Likewise, and directly following the conclusion of the first SALT agreement in 1972, it was the United States again which bragged: We now have the MIRV's for the missiles and thus we have outrun the Soviets.

Well, we know that U.S. Secretary of State Vance went to Moscow last March with the proposal that the Soviet Union disarm its most mobile missile-carrying MIRV's. This would, however, entail a nuclear imbalance, a reason why the Soviet Union could not assent. And when he was in Moscow again the other day, he came with more realistic offers. But it is a fact that this nuclear balance exists.

[Question] But, Heinz Brittsche, what matters is not for one to hold the top in the arms race.

[Answer] Exactly. And Comrade Brezhnev declared in the festive speech marking the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution a year ago: What matters to the Soviet Union and to the socialist states is not to possess more than the United States or than NATO, but simply not to have less, for this would be fatally dangerous if one knows that, according to data supplied by the United States itself, the [name indistinct] institute, during the past 30 years alone the United States used its entire armed forces 215 times in a war or conflict, or put them on full alert, for the purpose of supporting foreign policy ends.

Thus, what matters is that such a balance of the weapons systems be concretely reached in Europe, in central Europe, particularly on the strategical-nuclear basis, with respect to both material and personnel. The proposal of the Warsaw Pact states is on the table, asking that each side limit its ground forces to 400,000 men, making a total of (?800,000) men in the reduction area. This is what matters. When it comes to limiting, reducing, or abolishing these weapons systems, the Soviet Union has submitted concrete proposals--in this context I believe that this applies to the cruise missiles referred to by Undersecretary Perry--to desist from producing any additional nuclear weapons: A halt of the production of nuclear weapons in general, a halt of the production of other mass-destruction weapons, no further development of conventional weapons having an enormous destructive force of the new dimension; no further increase in arms expenditures and in the armies of the armed forces of the members of the Security Council and the states allied with them through military pacts.

These are concrete proposals which could lead to a point where the world would be liberated from over-armament, and these are the proposals which naturally make peace safer. After all, this is what primarily matters, for we have seen that the introduction of additional weapons does not make peace safer.

GDR PAPER SAYS WEST SEEKS UNILATERAL ADVANTAGE IN MBFR

AU161212Y East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 46/1978 pp 5-6 AU

[Dr Otto Bartel article: "There Is No Way To Bypass Constructive Solutions; 5 Years of Struggle for Disarmament Steps at the Vienna Negotiations"]

[Text] It has been 5 years since the negotiations on mutual reduction of forces and arms in central Europe began in Vienna on 30 October 1973. During all these years the socialist states have struggled with great initiative, persistently and very concretely for achieving practical results that would supplement political detente in the military field. [paragraph continues]

Even under the more and more complicated conditions of international controversies, the socialist states are seeking new possibilities and are opening new roads--as Erich Honecker recently declared--to ultimately achieve a mutually acceptable agreement and thus to strengthen peace and detente.

If their struggle in Vienna has not yet been crowned with success, then this is because the socialist states are up against the embittered resistance of influential imperialist forces, which under the cover of the lie of a threat from the East, are making an all-out effort to continue and intensify the arms race. These forces are therefore constantly piling up new obstacles to hamper progress in the negotiations. Thus U.S. General Haig, commander in chief of the NATO forces, recently declared: "From the military point of view, a reduction of armed forces in central Europe is inconceivable."

The course of the Vienna negotiations thus far indicates how necessary it is to mobilize all forces interested in peace and detente in order to overcome the growing resistance of the opponents of detente. The new initiative taken by the socialist states on 8 June 1978 makes possible at last a first step toward the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe. Now everything depends on the political will of the Western participants. For nearly 5 months they have failed to come up with an answer to the accommodating offer. It is up to them to contribute in a constructive spirit to a mutually acceptable solution. There is no way to bypass this. The peoples of Europe expect the protestations of Western politicians about their readiness for detente and disarmament to be followed by deeds at the Vienna negotiating table, and generally in international events.

The past attitude of the Western participants does not meet this objective requirement. They rigidly stick to concepts that are aimed at obtaining one-sided military advantages in Europe. Their position, which has been preventing an agreement since 1973, is in gross contradiction to the aims and principles agreed on at the beginning of the negotiations.

Principle: Undiminished Security

When the Vienna negotiations began 5 years ago they were given a clearly defined task. This task is in line with the historical peace program of the 24th CPSU Congress, which was fully and wholly supported by the Eighth SED Congress. In parallel with the world-wide struggle for the elimination of the means of mass destruction and the prevention of a nuclear world war, it calls for the reduction of armed forces in a region where--as is the case in central Europe--there is a concentration of forces and arms that is abnormal for peacetime, and dangerous.

During the preparation of the Vienna negotiations in the period from January to June 1973, an agreement was concluded by all participating states on the principles and aims which were fully in line with the outlined task. This agreement provides for a reduction of the forces and arms in central Europe on the basis of reciprocity by all 11 states that maintain forces there: The CSSR, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, and the USSR on the one hand, and the FRG, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Canada, Great Britain and the United States on the other hand. Through a reduction in accordance with these principles at the same time, the undiminished security of all participating states is to be insured.

Thus a just negotiating basis was agreed on which fully and wholly serves the interest of strengthening and deepening detente. It is aimed at an equal and effective reduction of forces by all participating states, a reduction by which the existing military balance of forces will be preserved at a lower level and will not be altered in favor of any one side.

One-Sided Basic Pattern of Western Reactions

During the past 5 years, the socialist states have consistently complied with the agreed negotiating principles and have defended them against all Western revision attempts. As regards the Western participants, however, it became evident from the very beginning that they were trying to obtain one-sided military advantages. This is shown by a comparison of the fundamental proposals. The draft agreement of the socialist states of November 1973 provides that all 11 participating states should reduce their forces in central Europe by about 17 percent. They should reduce ground forces and air force units, as well as all main types of arms. This proposal insures both the effectiveness of the reduction and the preservation of the military balance of power among all participating states.

The Western skeleton plan of 22 November 1973, on the other hand, called for asymmetric reductions of the ground forces at a 3-1 ratio to the detriment of the socialist states, for definitely agreed reductions only by the USSR and U.S. ground forces, no arms reductions on the Western side, and the withdrawal of 5 tank divisions, an entire tank army.

In subsequent years while the socialist states made numerous new constructive proposals, which also took up elements of the Western position, the Western participants stuck to their one-sided basic pattern which imposes only limited commitments upon themselves. They modified their positions only to the effect that the United States declared its readiness to reduce by 1000 surplus nuclear warheads and some means of delivery for nuclear arms. The West European states and Canada are now talking about a participation in personnel reductions--without being ready to fix the volume of their national contribution and reach agreement on the reduction of arms and military units.

Western Participants Taken at Their Word

The proposals of the socialist states of 8 June of this year are part of their comprehensive efforts to strengthen peace in the world and to achieve progress in disarmament. The proposals are again accomodating the Western participants, so as to make possible at long last, after 5 years of negotiations, an effective reduction of forces and arms. In short, the socialist states consent to the considerably smaller forces reductions which the West has professed in words. They are taking the West at its word.

While the proposals of the socialist states of 1973 would have led to a reduction both on the side of the socialist and the Western participants to a level of about 800,000 men, the proposals of 8 June 1978 contain the acceptance of a joint ceiling of 900,000 men of ground and air forces for the two military groupings. The socialist states have consented to reducing only the ground forces, to a level of 700,000 men on each side. This means that the socialist states would reduce by 105,000 men, and the Western states by 91,000 men. For the air force, merely a personnel ceiling of 200,000 men is to be agreed on. The socialist states have consented to the reduction, in a first reduction phase, only of Soviet and American forces, while for the other participants a reduction is provided for in a second phase, and at first only general commitments need to be agreed on.

Moreover, the Soviet Union has agreed to reduce twice as many forces in the first phase as the United States, which is in keeping with the proportional share of its troops in central Europe. It is ready to reduce 3 divisions with 1,000 tanks and 250 infantry combat vehicles if the United States in turn reduces by 2-3 brigades, nuclear warheads and means of delivery for nuclear weapons (36 Pershing Missiles and 54 F-4 bombers). This means that only the few types of weapons proposed by the West are to be reduced.

The Lie of the Threat and Juggling With Figures

One should have expected the Western participants to react to this accomodating move very soon with a constructive step by their consenting to a contribution to the reduction by all participants that would tally with the proportional share of their forces in central Europe. Such an attitude should have been adopted particularly by the FRG, whose Bundeswehr accounts for about 50 percent of the NATO forces in central Europe. The communique on the official visit to the FRG of Leonid Brezhnev in May of this year says in part: "Regarding the armed forces in central Europe, both sides affirm the aim of the Vienna negotiations, on the basis of the undiminished security of the participants to achieve a more stable situation on a lower military level than today. Both sides reaffirm that they will accordingly be prepared to participate with their armed forces in reductions by the direct participants in the negotiations in accordance with the terms being negotiated in Vienna."

Under the impression of the far-reaching content of the socialist states' proposals, leading politicians of the Western countries were compelled to recognize its importance. At the Vienna negotiations official Western spokesmen confirmed its great, potential significance for the further course of the Vienna negotiations.

Nevertheless, there has not been any constructive reaction by the Western participants to this day. On the contrary, the NATO countries are putting up new obstacles hampering progress in the negotiations. Instead of showing an accomodating attitude, they demand further concessions by the socialist states. To explain this, they resort to the old lie of the Eastern threat and demand that the socialist states must now consent to a several times higher reduction. Although as late as the summer of 1975 during the CSCE, the then U.S. President Ford confirmed the existence of an appropriate military equilibrium, and although FRG Chancellor Schmidt early in 1977 during a visit to Great Britain, together with Prime Minister Callaghan, declared that in view of the state of equilibrium there was no reason for the NATO states to worry, the Western participants at the Vienna conference claim that the socialist states have numerically superior forces in central Europe. They keep up this assertion that is contrary to the facts, although official data have been on the conference table for 2 years which confirm the existence of an approximate military equilibrium: According to this data, the Warsaw Pact states have 987,000 men in the reduction area, including 805,000 ground forces, and the NATO states have 981,000 men in the reduction area, including 791,000 ground forces. Incidentally, even the FRG mass media had to admit recently that there are "considerable doubts about the juggling with figures by the Brussels military," because Western secret services "obviously manipulate upwards" the data on the socialist armed forces.

The initially quoted statement by U.S. General Haig shows who and what is behind this manipulation. The military-industrial complex, the armament monopolies of the leading imperialist countries, are increasing their pressure and have substantially intensified their influence on the governments. The arms race they have escalated has been from the very beginning an obstacle to a genuinely mutual agreement for a reduction of forces. It is also the reason why the NATO states have not consented to the proposal of the socialist states to not raise the numerical strength of the forces in central Europe for the duration of the negotiations. The long-term NATO rearmament program, adopted at a time when the UN special session for disarmament on behalf of the peoples of the world was demanding effective steps toward reducing armaments, is an indication of the course of war steered by these forces. As early as 1976 former U.S. Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, who today as energy secretary is also responsible for the U.S. nuclear armament, declared in an interview that unless the socialist states consented to asymmetric reductions, the Vienna negotiations should be regarded as "dead."

Since these imperialist forces are afraid of the reaction of the public in the event of their openly breaking off the negotiations, they are aiming at a rigid policy in the negotiations, and at unacceptable positions. With the fairytale of an alleged threat from the East they advocate a new policy of strength, a return to the cold war. In the United States a coalition of these opponents of detente calls for the "winning back of military superiority" by the United States. In the FRG the representatives of the CDU/CSU call for the introduction of the neutron weapon. Recently the CDU/CSU has opposed a reduction of the ground forces to 700,000 men on each side, a ceiling which was actually proposed by the Western participants themselves. This is another manifestation of the collusion of the most reactionary forces of the United States and the FRG against progress at the Vienna negotiations.

In an interview for Soviet Television USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko declared that Vienna negotiations still have not yielded any results "because our Western partners for the time being do not show any desire to reach an agreement....If one wanted to define it more precisely, one could say: They are ready to conclude an agreement, but only the kind of agreement which would be detrimental to us, the East European socialist countries, including the Soviet Union; and which would give the West advantages.... We advocate the position that the ratio between the armed forces of the two groups of states participating in the Vienna negotiations not be changed, but that their numerical strength be equally educed." The Western stalling tactics, which are delaying a reply to the socialist states' proposals, are not an accident, he said. "Some of our partners apparently need the negotiations to let some steam off from the boiler. We, however, are for serious negotiations."

On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the opening of the Vienna negotiations, all forces interested in peace and detente are thus raising their voice for a turn in the negotiations. They demand that the NATO states change their destructive attitude. The socialist states have created the foundation for an agreement. It now depends on the West's political will whether a first reduction agreement can be built on this foundation. The importance of such an agreement for peace and for the security of the peoples of Europe does not allow any more time to be wasted.

GDR DAILY VIEWS RECENT MBFR PLENARY SESSION

AU151232Y East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 13 Nov 78 p 4 AU

[Hartmut Kohlmetz commentary on MBFR: "An Answer Is Overdue"]

[Text] With their proposals of 8 June of this year, the socialist states have already met the West more than half-way at the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of forces and arms. But 5 months later, there has still been no answer. This cannot be glossed over by the latest maneuver, either. Thus the Belgian chief delegate declared at a plenary session last Thursday on behalf of the Western side, that there was agreement on the USSR's and the United States' reducing selected arms in a first phase on the basis of the socialist states' proposals.

But what is this statement on just one aspect, other than an attempt to dodge a reply to the the comprehensive initiative of 8 June? The more so as the Western speaker on this occasion repeated once more the West European states' and Canada's refusal to adopt even a general commitment to reduce certain armaments in the second phase. Rather, they want to reserve for themselves the opportunity to transfer the arms reduced by the United States to its West European allies.

Such a position does not comply in the least with the principle of the undiminished security of all participating states. After 5 years of negotiations, it is time to return to the aims and principles of the negotiations jointly agreed on in 1973, to give up stalling at long last, and to make allowance for the will of the peoples for peace and security. The socialist states have submitted mutually acceptable proposals to this end. Now the ball is in the NATO court.

TWO BULGARIANS TRAIN FOR SPACEFLIGHT

AU160911Y Sofia BTA in English 0824 GMT 16 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 16 Nov, BTA--Interviewed by representatives of RABOTNICHESKO DELO, ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME and OTECHESTVEN FRONT, here-visiting Soviet Cosmonaut Valeriy Kubasov says: "Now there are two Bulgarians in the cosmonaut training centre near Moscow. They have been trained there for more than six months. First they passed through the preliminary training course to become familiar with space technology and other subjects needed in a space flight. In the near future they will pass examination, and on the basis of what the examination shows, their further educational and training programme will be drawn up. Then they will be included as members of fixed crews. There will be two crews--a basic and a reserve one, and each of these will have a Bulgarian representative. The crew members will be determined by the end of November and the flight will be trained in crews. The training itself includes not only theoretical knowledge in space ship design, but also practical ones. The completion of all this will be the flight itself.

"Very soon a space ship with a representative of the Bulgarian people aboard will take off".

KUBADINSKI-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CUBA 16 NOV

AU161652Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 16 Nov 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the national leadership of the Cuban committee on defense of the revolution, a delegation of the Fatherland Front National Council led by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Fatherland Front National Council chairman, departed today for Cuba.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and State Council deputy chairman, and deputy chairmen and secretaries of the Fatherland Front.

Jose Manuel Alvarez Bravo, Cuban ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

60TH ANNIVERSARY OF GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY MARKED

BCP Sends Greetings

LD170028Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, 16 Nov, BTA--The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party has sent a greetings message to the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Greek Communist Party.

"Having established itself as a vanguard of the working class, of all the working people, having covered a long and heroic road, the Greek Communist Party has consolidated as an influential political force which plays an important role in the life of the country," it is emphasized in the greetings. "Having inherited the rich revolutionary traditions of the Greek people of the time of the national liberation struggles, it has always been the chief barrier to the forces of reaction and fascism. It has exceptional merits in defending the national independence of Greece, in raising her prestige in the years of the epic national anti-fascist resistance. With the blood of thousands of its sons and daughters of the GCP expressed its fiery patriotism and established indestructible links with the people. The Greek Communist Party was the force which resolutely and without compromises opposed the military dictatorship established in 1967.

"For six decades the Greek Communist Party has been heading the struggle in defence of the interests of the working people, for rallying all patriotic forces, for democracy, national independence and social progress, for a happier future of Greece. Unswervingly loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the Greek Communist Party creatively applies the general law-governed regularities to the specific conditions and traditions of the country and fights actively for the strengthening of the unity of the world communist movement.

"We note with great satisfaction that the friendship, mutual trust and good neighbourliness between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Greece, between the Bulgarian and the Greek people are expanded and enriched continuously, becoming a stable factor of peace in the Balkans and Europe. An exceptional role in this is played by the fraternal relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Greek Communist Party which are built up on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and are constantly developed and deepened."

RABOTNICHESKO DELO Comments

AU171012Y Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 17 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 17 Nov, BTA--"Celebrating the 60th birthday of the Communist Party of Greece, the Greek communists have all the reason to feel proud of their party. The Greek Communist Party has grown up and matured and it will become evident if only one takes the pains to follow up its congresses or read its biography" writes Mr Boycho Boychev in an article to mark the anniversary. (RABOTNICHESKO DELO)

The article, headlined "Heroic Path", points out that the Bulgarian communists, and the entire Bulgarian people have always cherished feelings of friendship for the Greek communists, for their courage and selflessness.

"The Bulgarian public appreciates the fact that relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Greece, between the Bulgarian and the Greek people are developing briskly and fruitfully, that the ties of understanding, mutual trust and cooperation are growing stronger. The practice of frequent contacts, the steadily enriched and reciprocally advantageous dialogue are in complete compliance with this world's positive trends laid down in the Helsinki documents. And the Greek Communist Party among others has made a major contribution to that end. The handful of enthusiasts who in 1918 founded the revolutionary party of the working class in Greece is nowadays an authoritative party, which with unabating energy fights for Greece's happier future, for peace and friendship between peoples", reads the article in conclusion.

TURKISH EDUCATION MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON DEPARTURE

AU161401Y Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 16 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 16 Nov, BTA--"In my view, we can use a great deal of your experience", said Mr Necdet Ugur, Turkey's minister of national education, before his departure from Bulgaria. "We were especially impressed by your pre-school education, as well as by the conditions for technological training of the youth. Very interesting also were the specialized art schools", he added.

Mr Ugur noted that the target of the Turkish delegation's visit to Bulgaria was to study in person to experience of neighbouring Bulgaria in the field of education. "We wish to make changes in the Turkish education and think that Bulgaria has very good experience to this end, which deserves our attention", said the Turkish minister.

During the visit the Turkish delegation was received by the Bulgarian prime minister, Mr Stanko Todorov, and had talks with leading officials of the Bulgarian Ministry of Education. The guests visited many kindergartens, schools and higher educational establishments. On the question about the prospects of cooperation in the sphere of education between Bulgaria and Turkey, Mr Ugur replied: "Our visit was a good start and I think that in the future our specialists will establish close contacts. Thus they will contribute for the still better contacts between the two neighbouring countries in the interest of peaceful coexistence."

The Turkish delegation left the country today.

LUKANOV, OTHER OFFICIALS RECEIVE MAYOR OF ANKARA

AU161534Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 16 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received Ali Dintcher, mayor of Ankara. The meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Petur Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee.

The mayor of Ankara also met today with Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-Turkish committee on economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

NEW RADIO, TV TOWER TO BE BUILT NEAR SOFIA

AU160906Y Sofia BTA in English 0805 GMT 16 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 16 Nov, BTA--A new radio-television tower will be erected near Sofia. It will be one of the most modern communication facilities in the country. The tower will be erected on the Vitosha Mt. Its design and the beautiful buildings attached to it won't disrupt the surrounding landscape. The tower will be 120 metres high.

Thanks to the modern equipment to be installed in the tower, five TV channels and several USW programmes will become available. The vehicles of many services and organizations will be included in the telephone network by means of the Soviet Altay system.

The new broadcasting complex is scheduled to become operational in 1981.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER HAS TALKS IN CANADA

AU130938Y Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 13 Nov 78 AU

[Text] New York, BTA--Consultations between delegations of the ministries of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Canada have taken place in Ottawa. After a detailed review of relations between the two countries, the existence of considerable opportunities for strengthening Bulgaro-Canadian cooperation in trade, industry, agriculture, and in other fields was noted.

In the exchange of views on the basic international issues the delegations pointed out that the existence of good bilateral relations corresponds both to the interests of the Bulgarian and Canadian peoples and to the common interests of the consolidation of world peace and the development of the process of detente in international relations.

The Bulgarian delegation was headed by Mr Boris Tsvetkov, deputy-minister of foreign affairs.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU161416Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Prague, CTK--The joint communique on the official visit of Sunao Sonoda, Japan's minister of foreign affairs, to the CSSR on 13 and 14 November 1978, is as follows:

At the invitation of CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek, Japan's Minister of Foreign Affairs Sunao Sonoda paid a visit to the CSSR on 13 and 14 November 1978. Minister Sonoda was received by CSSR President Gustav Husak and by Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra.

During his reception by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal, they evaluated the present state of Czechoslovak-Japanese relations and discussed the prospects for conslidating and expanding them. On this occasion Minister Sonoda conveyed to the CSSR premier the Japanese Government's invitation to pay an official visit to Japan. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Minister Sonoda laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier in the national monument on Zizkov Hill.

Minister Sonoda conducted talks with B. Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs. During the negotiations, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, the ministers informed one another of the development in their countries, considered the present state of Czechoslovak-Japanese relations and the possibilities for their futher development, and exchanged opinions on the present main international problems of bilateral interest.

The ministers stated with gratification that during the last few years the relations between the two countries have been constantly developing in various spheres, regardless of the difference in social systems and geographic distances. They agreed that efforts should be made to develop them further in all spheres. They agreed on the continuation of ad hoc consultations between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs on various levels.

The ministers agreed that, in spite of the fruitful results achieved in mutual cooperation, further, considerable possibilities still exist for expanding it, particularly in the economic sphere in goods exchange, industrial cooperation and cooperation on third markets. With a view to this, it was agreed to set up a mixed commission, consisting of government representatives, for the purpose of studying questions concerning trade and economic relations between the two countries.

The ministers stated that the agreement on the prevention of double taxation--the ratification papers for it were exchanged in Tokyo on 26 October 1978--will contribute toward further developing the economic and trade relations between the two countries. Furthermore, the ministers welcomed the fact that during Minister Sonoda's stay in Czechoslovakia an arrangement was concluded on cooperation in the sphere of science and technology between the two governments, and they expressed the conviction that this arrangement will contribute toward intensifying cooperation in this sphere.

The minister stated with gratification that a significant advance was registered in the cultural exchange between the CSSR and Japan and that the arrangement on cultural exchanges, signed in 1976, provides a firm basis for the development of cultural exchanges in such spheres as exchanges of artists, scientists, scholarship students and so forth, as well as of performances and exhibitions, and exchanges in the field of sports.

During the talks the ministers expressed the firm resolve of their governments unwaveringly to work for peace and to support the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means, with strict adherence to the principles of the UN Charter. The two ministers also expressed their joint conviction that peace remains mankind's most valuable asset and that all countries, regardless of political system, should actively participate in the international efforts to solve the important problems that the world is now facing.

The ministers stressed the great importance of disarmament for the maintenance of peace and the consolidation of international security. They welcomed the positive results of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. They confirmed their countries' resolve to actively support the efforts aimed at halting the arms race and at gradually achieving general and complete disarmament under effective international control. In this connection they agreed that a world disarmament conference should be convened with general participation and after due preparation.

During the talks the ministers stressed the extremely significant role played by the United Nations in consolidating peace and security in the world, and they expressed willingness to continue supporting this organization. The ministers had a useful exchange of views on the situation in Europe and Asia, and they stated that favorable conditions exist for developing relations between countries with different social systems, a development that would contribute toward strengthening peace and prosperity in the world.

In stating that favorable conditions exist for further reducing tension in the world, the ministers simultaneously expressed concern about the fact that the danger of conflicts continues to exist in certain parts of the world, and stressed the urgent need to ease such tension in order to achieve a lasting peace in these areas. As regards the situation in the Middle East, the two ministers expressed support for a speedier overall just and lasting settlement, on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all territories occupied during the 1967 war, for the materialization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, in keeping with the principles of the UN Charter, including their right to self-determination, and the guarantee of political independence and territorial integrity of all interested countries in this area. The two ministers reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples in dependent territories, particularly in southern Africa, to self-determination had independence. They also stressed that every effort should be made in the direction of putting an end to racial discrimination and apartheid.

The ministers stated that Minister Sonoda's visit significantly contributed toward strengthening mutual understanding and consolidating friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. Minister of Foreign Affairs Sunao Sonoda expressed his sincere gratitude for the friendly welcome and warm hospitality accorded to him and his entourage by the Czechoslovak Government and people during their stay in the CSSR.

RUDE PRAVO SCORES BRZEZINSKI'S SPEECH IN CHICAGO

AU161738Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Nov 78 p 6 AU

[Dusan Rovensky article: "On Z. Brzezinski's Speech at the Weizmann Institute in Chicago; Again From the 'Position of Force'"]

[Text] ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI IS NOT AN INSIGNIFICANT MAN IN AMERICAN POLITICS. AS PRESIDENT CARTER'S ADVISER IN NATIONAL SECURITY MATTERS--AND THIS TERM INCLUDES AMERICAN FOREIGN AND MILITARY POLICY--HE PARTICIPATES DIRECTLY IN THE FORMULATION OF THE PRESENT AMERICAN GOVERNMENT'S POLITICAL CONCEPTS AND THE AIMS OF ITS FOREIGN POLICY.

Brzezinski has an extraordinary influence on the President. Even at the time when Carter was governor of the State of Georgia, Brzezinski was a member of his closest team and helped him particularly in foreign policy matters. He moved with Carter to the White House and he is the only member of his ruling circle who has daily access to the President. Nobody else in the U.S. Government can boast of this. For this reason the political commentators call him No 4 in the Washington hierarchy, and that is also why they look for, and see, in his speeches the U.S. ruling circles' opinions on the current and long-range trends of American foreign policy. This October, Brzezinski spoke at the Weizmann Institute in Chicago, which is named after the protagonist of the Zionist movement. There Brzezinski dealt with the concept of foreign policy as understood by Carter's government.

The Three Imperatives

According to the speech distributed to the world by the USIA, Brzezinski's concept of foreign policy strategy is based on a kind of three categorical instructions, or "imperatives," as he himself calls them.

IN THE FIRST PLACE, is the "need for a strong national defense, based on scientific and technical supremacy." According to him, the U.S. Armed Forces should be capable of intervening in various parts of the world, and their mission should be to "safeguard" American interests, whether in the Persian Gulf or in South Korea, in the Middle East or in the Atlantic. The United States is to strive for a change in the balance of forces as it has been established between the capitalist and the socialist worlds in the military sphere. According to Brzezinski, the United States should "develop the armed forces more speedily, strengthen NATO" and so forth. In other words, it is an orientation toward further hasty armament and the introduction of new weapons, above all of neutron bombs.

According to Brzezinski, THE SECOND "IMPERATIVE" in the "need for economic stability," for both the United States and the capitalist world in general. He is worried by the existence of OPEC--the organization of oil exporting countries. Allegedly, OPEC is evoking instability by maneuvering the imperialist countries out of making decisions on crude oil prices and this, allegedly, leads to "chaos." By nationalizing the crude oil deposits, OPEC is preventing these countries from pillaging the natural resources of the developing countries. The American President's adviser is also disturbed by the definite crash of colonialism.

THE THIRD "IMPERATIVE" is, as Brzezinski says, the "need to grasp the streams of change that have taken place in the world." However, from all he says in his speech, from the formulation of priorities in U.S. foreign policy, as well as from the entire spirit in which the speech is held, it is obvious that it is primarily he himself who has not grasped, or rather does not want to grasp, the realities of the present world, the existence of the world socialist system which is decisively determining the course taken by international relations, the change in the correlation of forces between the socialist and the capitalist world in favor of socialism, the battle conducted by the peoples against imperialism and against the preparation of a new world war and the growing strength of the revolutionary and national liberation movements.

The Call for U.S. Military Supremacy

Brzezinski's concept of U.S. foreign policy is unrealistic, it contradicts the development trends in international relations, which are moving in the spirit of peaceful development and cooperation. Let us take only the endeavor to acquire military supremacy for the United States, the reverting to a policy from the position of force, the policy of "global engagement" and others. Brzezinski demands that the United States "actively engage itself in various parts of the world" and regards this as the prerequisite for "safeguarding security"--allegedly that of the United States. [paragraph continues]

But what is this but a strategy of interference in the internal affairs of other countries, the national interests of which will clash with imperialist U.S. interests? This is an endeavor to halt the unavertable course of developments by military and diplomatic interventions.

But it is far from being a matter of theories alone. In the summer of 1977, President Carter issued the so-called directive No 18, to work out a comprehensive evaluation of the U.S. military position. This was done, and the Pentagon experts suggested as their conclusion THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD BUILD ITS POLICY ON THE CHANGE OF THE EXISTING CORRELATION OF FORCES ON A WORLDWIDE SCALE. Brzezinski demands even more. He wants "to develop the armed forces even more speedily so that they would be able to defend American interests on a worldwide scale," and he demands a "reevaluation of our strategic doctrine under the conditions of the changed requirements of the 1980's." The primary instrument of this new strategy should be the mass destruction weapons, the neutron bomb.

The calculations that the United States could have a monopoly on the neutron bomb are foolish, of course. Against any weapon there is a counter weapon, and the only consequences of the introduction of neutron weapons into the NATO armies would be a new round of the arms race.

What Is the New "Economic Stability"?

A substantial part of Zbigniew Brzezinski's Chicago speech was devoted to the so-called "new economic stability." Brzezinski is obviously uneasy about the growing influence of Western Europe and Japan in the capitalist world. He is also uneasy about the fact that the policy of the OPEC states has led to the rise in prices of raw materials and energy. He realizes that there cannot be a return to the times when raw materials were cheap and the products made from them expensive, but he is trying to create a situation which would make it possible to dictate to the states producing oil and raw materials in general, and subordinate them to American, imperialist interests. He wants the U.S. Army to intervene wherever nations would oppose the looting of their natural wealth by the capitalist monopolies. He talks very smoothly about it. He calls for (U.S.) "commitment" in various parts of the world, demands that the U.S. Armed Forces be operationally capable of defending American imperialist interests in the Middle and Far East, as well as in other parts of the world.

In other words, BRZEZINSKI CALLS FOR NEW FORMS OF NEOCOLONIALISM, WANTS THE UNITED STATES TO TAKE OVER THE REINS IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. HE WOULD LIKE TO REIN IN THE OPEC ORGANIZATION--AT THE COST OF OTHERS--IN ORDER TO INSURE THE CAPITALIST WORLD'S "ECONOMIC STABILITY."

Dangerous Platform

What Brzezinski said in Chicago is A WELL-CONSIDERED, DANGEROUS ANTICOMMUNIST PLATFORM, A STRATEGY OF AGGRESSION AND INTERFERENCE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES.. IT IS AN APPEAL FOR A POLICY FROM THE POSITION OF STRENGTH, INSTIGATION TO MILITARY INTERVENTION IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD. It was a speech miles away from what millions of Americans as well as realistically thinking American politicians wish--a peaceful cooperation among countries with different social systems.

Brzezinski also unfolded ideas--as he himself emphasized--that President Carter had already intimated in his speech at Notre Dame University in the State of Indiana last year, ideas that are a real orientation toward further feverish armament and toward the deterioration of the atmosphere in relations among states. Following his arrival in the White House, and still more during his election campaign, President Carter tried to give the impression that his administration is bringing new ideas, that it is an administration in no way linked to the previous ones that had discredited themselves in the eyes of the Americans. During the election campaign he gave the voters a number of promises, many of which concern the continuation of easing international tension.

But the promises remained just promises. The Brzezinski Chicago speech is new and cogent evidence that the current U.S. administration wants also in the future to act still more at variance with the wishes of the peaceful people of America. The world is going through a complex period in international relations at present. Forces of reaction in the Western states are trying to destabilize the international situation, and shake the values created by peaceful coexistence. Reaction is becoming more active in the United States and other countries of the Western world, and it needs a theoretical, strategic and tactical foundation for its attacks. This is being provided, among other things, by the Brzezinski Chicago speech. THE SPEECH REFLECTS THE BASIC TREND OF THESE CIRCLES HOSTILE TO PEACE--THEIR ATTEMPTS TO TORPEDO THE PROCESS OF THE EASING OF TENSION, THE EFFORTS--THROUGH "TOUGH FOREIGN POLICY" VIS-A-VIS THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES--TO GET OUT OF THE PROFOUND CRISIS WHICH THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN UNDERGOING.

Open Appeal

Summing up what Brzezinski said in Chicago reveals this indisputable basic trend: AN OPEN APPEAL THAT IN THE FUTURE THE UNITED STATES NOT TAKE THE PATH OF POLITICAL REALISM--THE ONLY POSSIBLE PATH IN CONTEMPORARY INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS--BUT THAT IT BUILD ITS POLICY ON STRENGTH.

Brzezinski's speech is an open appeal for an attempt to disturb the balance of strategic forces between the socialist and the capitalist countries, and shake this important foundation of the stability of international relations. Thus, even in Chicago President Carter's adviser remained true to his ill-famed name, his reputation as a staunch anti-communist, WHOSE IDEAS ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORLD ARE A DANGER TO PEACE, TO THE PATH CHOSEN BY THE PEOPLE OF GOOD WILL THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

TRIBUNA DENOUNCES PRC, U.S. POLICIES TOWARD VIETNAM

LD160048Y Prague CTK in English 1555 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 15 Nov, CETEKA--TRIBUNA points out that there are no substantial differences in the policies of China and the United States in relation to Angola, the revolutionary processes in Ethiopia and Afghanistan and to the fascist Pinochet regime in Chile.

Each alliance of the Maoists has always been motivated by their own interests. They have always followed pragmatism and utilitarianism, not hesitating to make the "most inveterate enemy" out of yesterday's "warmly loved friend." TRIBUNA denounces (?the) dishonest double game of the Maoist leadership also as regards the U.S. aggression against Vietnam. On one hand, China was giving material and military aid to Vietnam, but on the other hand it was impeding the coordinated assistance of socialist states. China did not agree to the establishment of an air-lift over its territory which was to enable the transport of food, ammunition and weapons for Vietnam. It was delaying railway shipments for the Vietnamese population.

The paper also recalls the assurance given to U.S. publicist Edgar Snow by Mao Tse-tung himself in [word indistinct] that China will not prevent the United States from escalating the war against Vietnam. Less than one month after the Chinese-U.S. talks, the U.S. aggression was stepped-up and B-52 bombers deployed.

Peking is displeased with the growing authority and prestige of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the world, TRIBUNA notes, adding that Socialist Vietnam has become a UN member and it maintains diplomatic relations with more than 100 states.

This is the chief cause of Maoist interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Vietnam, instigation of ethnic Chinese living abroad to carry out provocative actions and sabotages, and to leave Vietnam en masse. A question arises why Peking pays such attention to a handful of Chinese in Vietnam while it ignores the fate of hundreds of thousands of Chinese emigrants who are exposed in various parts of the world to merciless exploitation, persecution and even physical liquidation. The answer is evident: Because Peking is not concerned about the fate of the 25 million ethnic Chinese living abroad, but only about its own ambitious and hegemonic designs, TRIBUNA adds.

FINANCE MINISTER IER INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Oct 78 p 5 WA

[Interview with Leopold Ler, CSSR Minister of Finance, by Jaroslav Michalek: "To Make Management Standards Harmonize With the Needs"]

[Text] The 15th congress of the party stated that one of the important prerequisites of a successful fulfillment of tasks in building a developed socialist society, especially when it concerns the demanding tasks inherent in the development of the economy, was the absolute necessity to improve our overall management planning. That is why some time ago we introduced a calculated and well thought-out plan involving certain partial measures, with the purpose of improving our entire process of management, planning and organization. Based on a decision taken by the federal government, for example, we selected at the end of the last year 12 industrial enterprises with the idea of having them operate henceforward along the principles of a comprehensive experiment on management of quality and effectiveness. It is a demanding and important undertaking because the results of this experiment are to be incorporated into the preparations of an improved system of management to be used for the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Although it is a long-term experiment and the enterprises of the experimenting economic production units [VHJ] have spent much time during the first quarter of this year in just getting the workers acquainted with the goals of the experiment, it is still possible to make at least a tentative evaluation of the first experiences. That is why we have asked Comrade Leopold Ler, the federal minister of finance and the chairman of the Government Committee for Questions of Planned Management of the National Economy, to give us an interview:

[Question] Comrade minister, what evidence is there of the benefits of the experiment, what weaker aspects of the experiment can be perceived, and how are the latter being resolved, or how are they going to be resolved?

[Answer] The introduction of the VHJ into the experiment can be evaluated as successful. Despite the comparatively short time during which the experiment has been in progress, it is possible to note that the whole system of the comprehensive experiment is helping to change the thinking and approach of the VHJ management and enterprises toward questions of effectiveness and quality. What we regard as a great plus is that the experimenting VHJ plan their tasks on a longer-term basis, in this case to the end of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. This makes it possible for them to institute long-term effective measures, thereby of course increasing their effectiveness. We must learn to keep on adhering to the concept of long-term planning and management because an economy, particularly an economy as advanced as ours, cannot be managed primarily by means of one-year plans.

Among the pluses, we may also stress that in the system of the experiment's indices we have succeeded in according prime importance to indices of quality. The thinking of the managers is turning to quality more and more, the goals of the VHJ are being tested in the tasking of the departments' technical development and in innovation of products, and programs of comprehensive attention to product quality are being introduced and gradually implemented.

The series of measures introduced by the experiment are making it clear that a more effective tool for mobilizing effectiveness is being forged, a tool which helps us view the questions of effectiveness in production on a comprehensive and longer-term basis--I would say, as a sum total of many factors. Managers of VHJ and enterprises are beginning to work more and more with the concept of rentability, and to calculate how a better utilization of basic assets and supplies may be reflected in the management results of the entire VHJ, and what its impact may be on the tangible assets of enterprises and collectives. Naturally, faster progress in this is being made by those places whose management has been following the road of calculated rationalization and of orientation toward quality of the products even before the experiment. In such places the experiment has encountered fertile ground.

[Question] Would it be possible to name some such VHJ and enterprises?

[Answer] They are the VHJ and enterprises of the consumer industry, such as the wool industry, the knitted goods industry, the leather goods industry and OGACO Partizanske. However, there are also enterprises of the VHJ Plants of General Engineering. This does not mean that we would already want to grade in some way the enterprises and VHJ, but we are discovering something that our party has pointed out in the past; namely, that economic calculation and the principle of effectiveness have not always been respected everywhere to the same degree. That is why the experiment fares better with the VHJ and enterprises where the principles concerning the production process have been maintained for a long time. But that is the reason why it is necessary to inculcate such types of thinking even in those experimenting VHJ where such intradepartment and intra-enterprise prerequisites have not been in existence, because the question of economizing with raw materials and of increasing the share of national labor on products for export is becoming ever more urgent. As far as negative aspects are concerned, there still exist some problems within the system of the introduced measures which are being gradually resolved. It is known that the experiment was supposed to introduce a change of thinking and spark the workers' initiative. We have not succeeded in accomplishing this in all cases. In a number of enterprises the experiment has remained still at the level of the "superstructure." We still have some operations and plants where workers are not aware of how it is possible to increase material assets through higher quality of products and through greater mobilization of reserves. One of the shortcomings is the fact that the experiment has not been understood everywhere for what it is, a more effective tool of management, but instead is seen merely as a "sum total of indices." Such an understanding does not encompass the entire scope of planned management--an index is only one of the management tools. In many places they view the search for what indices to use as the crucial problem, instead of searching for ways of making them function effectively inside the enterprises and VHJ. Another problem encountered by the experiment is that it must exist within the established general system of management, a system which has shortcomings besides its positive aspects. In implementing the day-to-day measures of the experiment and in evaluating it, the enterprises and VHJ are confronted with a general situation, and under the pressure of economic problems there are attempts to infringe on the concept of the experiment. This situation is usually resolved in such a way so as to preserve the basic principles of the experiment. This puts higher demands on central management which must be familiar with the situation inside the VHJ and must resolve problems with a longer-term point of view, not a "day to day" view. Although even that "day to day" management approach is sometimes inevitable and necessary, it cannot become the determining factor in the work of the center.

[Question] From the results of the first 6 months, many VHJ and enterprises have surely realized that the workers must have the principles of the experiment explained to them, and that they must familiarize themselves with the principles in order to accept them as their own. What is it that is primarily lacking in making the workers achieve a better understanding--and therefore implementation--of the experiment?

[Answer] In addition to what I have already said on the subject of familiarizing the workers with the concepts of the experiment, I would like also to stress that one must not underestimate the impact of graphic agitation and propaganda. The comprehensive experiment is not a simple matter, we say that it represents about 50 changes in the existing system. It is necessary to understand the changes in light of their mutual relationship, such as, for example, the fact that the effort to increase the technical level and quality of products may influence the earnings of workers. It would be extremely desirable to demonstrate precisely this in future, to a greater extent than before, by using the bulletin boards and graphic examples directly at the worksites. By making it clear to the people why the enterprise is experimenting and what the experiment is about, they can see how the results of effectiveness and quality would be projected concretely in the daily work of the worksite. This is being done well, for example, in the Hutni Druhovyroba enterprises or in the Fezko Strakonice national enterprise.

[Question] What was the experience of the management organs at the central level with the first use of the new or modified management tools? Has the experiment been introduced in its final form (by this we mean regulations) or does it appear necessary to make some tools more precise or to supplement them?

[Answer] The experiment is an open experiment, which means that in stressing the requirements of the long-term outlook and stability we cannot establish a priori that everything has been calculated perfectly and that no concept is subject to correction on the basis of practical living. That is why it is an experiment. Its implementation requires an active and creative approach on the part of the managers of the VHJ and enterprises. As demonstrated also by the second working conference of the representatives of the experimenting VHJ which concerned itself with the first 6 months of the introductory stage of the experiment, it is indeed necessary to think some questions through. For example, among them are the content and substance of one's own output, the planning concerning the number of workers, and some other questions. I think, however, that even today it is possible for the central organs to reach several basic conclusions, based on the implementation of the experiment to date.

It really has been demonstrated already that for the VHJ and the enterprises, the experiment is creating a broad potential in their effort for growth, effectiveness, scientific-technical progress and increasing the share of intensification factors. It will therefore now be our duty to safeguard the aforementioned potential in the sense that the actual results correspond to this broad potential, and that tangible assets be in strictest harmony with the actual results. We are not making an experiment for the experiment's sake, but in order to contribute to the effort to increase the effectiveness of our economy, to more consistently implement socialist principles in rewarding work, and to better respect the economic laws of socialism. We are not doing this in order to make the life of enterprises "easier" nor in order to augment earnings. The experimenting VHJ and enterprises have to content with harder conditions. But in the implementation, we must take care that the higher material interests correspond with a higher output directed to satisfy the needs of society.

Another finding is that the center must resolve some questions concerning the input and output of production with greater attention to planning. The experiment contains a "tolerance factor" under which it is possible to rearrange the long-term assigned tasks of the VHJ without basically changing the rules governing tangible assets and vice versa, in cases when the changes must be carried out in a comprehensive manner.

It must be pointed out that in this instance, the central organs and VHJ must resolve questions of technical innovation and quality of production in a much more skillful and long-term manner than before. We are learning daily that in the processing industry the problem of innovation, technological level and quality is not always managed on a level demanded by the competing activity of our foreign partners, the more exacting conditions of the domestic market and, above all, by the important factor of timeliness, for in this case time literally is money. That is why the center and VHJ should, especially when assigning 5 year plans, place much more emphasis on planning in developing technological policy and the utility values of the products. Along with the care to deliver the products to the market here and now, we must develop an even greater care about what products the enterprise would be producing and delivering 3 to 5 years from now, what the competition is doing and the consumer will react. That is a great task for the VHJ and enterprises, but in this matter the center must be in the forefront because realization of scientific-technological progress was the basic task charged to us by the resolution of the 15th CPCZ Congress. After all, this is not a matter of just registering fulfillment of the growth index and the other indices in any which way, we must do it by way of scientific-technological progress.

The center must not view the comprehensive experiment as a cure-all. The experiment is just one of the management tools. Another effective tool is being placed at the center's disposal. Starting at the beginning of the next year, we will be in a position to check with much greater precision the volume of below-standard work delivered by enterprises and VHJ--all of them, not just those participating in the experiment. And as a result, we will be in a position to penalize to a much greater extent the tangible assets of those enterprises. In a number of such cases the sums involved will be anything but negligible. That is why these questions must be given great attention, not only from the economic but also from the political point of view. The work collectives will have to investigate causes because this thing will affect the prestige as well as the tangible assets of each enterprise.

[Question] What else was the result of the second conference of the representatives of the experimenting VHJ for a further successful implementation of the comprehensive experiment?

[Answer] In discussing and evaluating the procedures of the implementation, there was expressed a fear of whether the experimenting VHJ and enterprises might not become some kind of "orphans" existing outside the interests of party, state and other economic organs. A joint overall evaluation of the experiment's implementation has been carried out twice already, the most recent one encompassing the first 6 months of the experiment. At the beginning of next year, we will evaluate the 1978 results--the first full year of the experiment's implementation. It has been proved that we are really implementing an undertaking which stems from the conclusions of the 15th congress of the party, an undertaking which was approved again by the 11th Plenum of the CPCZ Central Committee as the way in which we should conduct our search for a more effective system of management for the remaining years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The experimenting VHJ and enterprises could see for themselves that the center takes their recommendations seriously. The recommendations are answered. The central organs are aware of their great political responsibility to make the experiment succeed, so that it can point out possible ways of further improving planned management. All this is being done with the effective support of party organs and in very close cooperation with the trade union organs. It is a political undertaking which involves the entire society.

[Question] It is known that before the final selection was made for the testing of improved management by the experiment, certain VHJ on which the experiment had originally counted, did not have enough courage to embark on the test. Are any of the 12 experimenting VHJ harboring such "vanishing intentions" or, contrarily, would some nonparticipating VHJ like to be added to the experiment?

[Answer] This question is quite justified. In the course of the gradual preparation and introduction of the experiment, we really did encounter questions, such as: Should I or should I not take part in the experiment, should I or should I not remain in the experiment? We explained that to understand the question in this way was extremely one-sided and inappropriately simplified. The experiment is supposed to examine the behavior of enterprises in various situations, favorable and less favorable, when, for instance, the questions of consumer interest are not fully clarified or when even some questions of output are being changed gradually because of the economic situation of the national economy. Of course this will happen even in the future, everything may not be clarified one hundred percent for 5 years ahead. Life will go on that way, even including divergencies. That is why we are explaining that it is not a question of free will, of whether to experiment or not to experiment, but that it is a question of wishing to ascertain under which circumstances the experiment might work and under which circumstances it stops working, so that we may gain experience for the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

We are not making an experiment for its own sake. We are confronted with the task of formulating basic concepts of planned management for the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and we want to learn from the experiment and transfer some of the measures over to the entire production area. We must utilize primarily those measures which maximally react to real life and push us toward effectiveness and quality. For this reason we will use even such findings about the experimenting VHJ and enterprises in whose cases the goals of the experiment encountered certain barriers and obstacles, making it necessary to look for solutions for overcoming them. At the same time, we know that there are some VHJ which are intensely interested in the rules of the experiment and which even follow them on their own to a certain extent. Even such findings will be an important help in our final evaluation.

[Question] When will it be possible to evaluate the positive results or the failure of the experiment on the basis of sufficient results?

[Answer] This question is understandable, although it is hard to answer. In the economy, final results are influenced by many causes and relationships. That is why even in this instance we have to have patience on the one hand, but on the other hand we cannot wait forever. We also have to have a certain courage to evaluate some questions more deeply even now. We calculate that the annual evaluation of the results of the experiment, along with the attitude of the VHJ toward ensuring the tasks for 1979 and 1980, will demonstrate more for us than did the first 6 months of this year, which was really the period during which the experiment was being introduced, and therefore to label the results as good or bad as part of the experiment would be premature. That is why today we are evaluating more the progress and attitude of the managers toward the experiment rather than the numerical results themselves. In 1979 we will be able to say more. We calculate that already in the course of 1979, the internal structure of the experiment will be evaluated with much greater precision, and that we will be able to carry over many of the measures of the experiment--after a thoroughgoing internal examination--into the post-1980 concepts of planned management. Some concepts of the experiment we intend to put into broad use already next year; for example, the measures which aim at greater effectiveness of foreign exchange. Accordingly, this will be a continuous process, not closed on any specific date. The evaluation will be constantly deepened, we will always be opening more scope for the measures of the experiment by carrying some of them over into additional VHJ and branches, but always only after a thorough evaluation. I would like to say that starting next year, we are going to carry out certain modifications also in the construction industry which will affect its management, and evaluation of its enterprises and VHJ. We are preparing measures for increasing the effectiveness of reproduction of the basic funds for the entire national economy.

We calculate that the experiment itself and all the other measures planned will result in our ability to enter the Seventh 5-Year Plan with a much more perfect system of management, which will create a much more demanding economic climate. It will pose much stricter requirement standards on the results of work of enterprises and VHJ, judged by the real satisfying of society's needs. The interests of individuals, enterprises and VHJ will be coordinated much more effectively with the interests of society, while maintaining the basic priority of the society-wide interests. Simply, the entire area of management must acquire a higher standard in order to harmonize with the greater demands in the solution of general problems of the national economy. It is not a closed process, but a process which is going on at all times. That makes our responsibility greater to critically and exactingly evaluate, after even just 1 year, the effectiveness of the measures included in the comprehensive experiment of management of effectiveness and quality.

CPCZ CABLES GREETINGS TO GREEK, DUTCH CP'S

LD171002Y Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 16 Nov, CETEKA--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia sent today a telegram of congratulations to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the party.

The telegram appreciates the role of the Greek Communist Party in the struggle for the interests of the working people, for social progress and democracy, for unity and cohesion of the communist and workers movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Communist Party Central Committee also sent a telegram congratulating the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Netherlands on the 60th anniversary of its founding.

KABRHELOVA, WOMEN'S DELEGATION RETURN FROM MADAGASCAR

LD170020Y Prague CTK in English 1752 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, CETEKA--Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Women, returned here today from Madagascar where she attended a session of the Pan-African Women's Organization.

This session was an important preparation for the 6th conference of this organization due to (?be convened) next year, she said on her arrival.

The session expressed solidarity with the national liberation struggle in Africa, especially with the people of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia. It also adopted resolutions expressing progressive stands on the present situation in the Middle East, in Chile and Vietnam, she said. The pan-African organization also admitted a new member--the organization of the women's movement for the liberation of the Western Sahara.

FOJTIK RECEIVES TYDENIK AKTUELIT EDITORS

LD162323Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the foundation of TYDENIK AKTUALIT, periodical of the NOVOSTI agency, Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today the deputy chairman of the board of the NOVOSTI press agency, Karen Khachaturov, the editor in chief of TYDENIK AKTUALIT, Svyatoslav Malchanov, and other workers of the editorial staff of the periodical. In the course of a cordial and comradely meeting, Comrade Jan Fojtik stated that TYDENIK AKTUALIT, which first appeared in the autumn of 1968, has become an effective support of Marxist-Leninist forces. He paid a high tribute to the importance of the periodical, especially its contribution to the strengthening of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and mutual cooperation. As an important source of information about the building efforts of the Soviet people and about the internal and foreign policy of the CPSU, stressed Comrade Fojtik, it has gained popularity among broad strata of Czechoslovak readers.

CPCZ'S BENO VISITS EAST SLOVAK ENGINEERING WORKS

LD170958Y Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today visited the East Slovak engineering works, the Soviet Army enterprise, at Kosice. During his visit with the engineering workers he familiarized himself with the production program of the enterprise, and was shown the machine workshops and other work areas. An informal meeting between Comrade Beno and the members of the all-enterprise committee of the CPSL, officials of social organizations and leading economic workers was primarily devoted to an exchange of experiences in fulfilling the conclusions of the 11th meeting of the CPCZ Central Committee. The meeting also dealt with raising standards of party and mass political work.

CZECH AGRICULTURAL RESULTS NOTED AT PRESS CONFERENCE

AU161325Y Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 14 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[Report signed "(SK)": "Press Conference on This Year's Economic Results; Agricultural Production Exceeds Plan"]

[Summary] A press conference devoted to the further development of the agricultural, food-producing sector in the Czech lands, to the results of this year's plan fulfillment and to the preparations of the ninth all-state congress of the individual agricultural cooperatives, was held in Prague on 13 November.

In his report, Dr J. Jirasek, member of the Czech National Council Presidium and chairman of the council's department for agriculture and nutrition, emphasized that--on the whole--the agricultural sector has succeeded in insuring the 15th CPCZ Congress' task; that is, to gradually achieve self-sufficiency in the production of grain, and to continue raising the degree of self-sufficiency in food production. At the same time he noted some of the unresolved problems concerning, in particular, the mechanization and the deliveries of agricultural machinery. There are shortcomings especially in the deliveries of the means of transportation, loading machinery and machinery for sloping terrain.

The Czech minister of agriculture and nutrition, M. Petrik, described this year's grain harvest in the Czech lands, which amounted to 7.3 million tons, as successful. Also, the potato harvest has been better than average; the average yield per hectare is 227 quintals. In general this year, one can count on the plan of gross agricultural production to be exceeded by 0.6 percent, thanks mainly to the fact that animal production has been fulfilling the plan by 101.1 percent. It is expected that the plan of vegetable production will be fulfilled by 99.8 percent.

Favorable results can be expected in the procurement of cattle for slaughter, where--in the first 10 months of this year--the plan has been fulfilled by 101.5 percent. Also, the targets in the procurement of eggs and poultry for slaughter have been exceeded. The plan of milk procurement in the first 10 months of this year has been fulfilled by 99.7 percent only, which means that by the end of the year the milk-producing sector will be 35 million liters below the plan, which equals about 1 percent of the overall plan, Petrik said.

RUDE PRAVO REPORTS ON CEREAL CROP, HARVEST DIFFICULTIES

AU161550Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Farmers' Persevering Efforts"]

[Excerpt] It is still too early to draw the balance sheet of this year's harvest, but we can already say that the results will not be bad. This is despite the fact that this year the farmers again had to grapple with no small difficulties caused by the vagaries of nature, and despite the fact that this year was one of the most difficult and complicated in the history of our socialist agriculture to date. Just think; when in the past did the harvest in the mountainous areas begin only in September and finish by the end of October?

However, if in spite of everything we can be satisfied with the results in the grain sector--after all, according to preliminary estimates the average per-hectare yield of basic cereals (corn excluded) exceeds 4 metric tons--it is evidence of the farmers' know-how. Even the fact that we have not fully succeeded in realizing some other plans does not change anything. The inadequate number of sunny days took its toll, and not a small one, especially with corn whose kernels ripened fully on only about half of the area. Other crops were used for other than their intended purposes. As far as bulk fodder and sugar beets are concerned, not everything came off quite the way it was expected.

CHARTER 77 FOLLOWERS SENTENCED ON 14 NOVEMBER

AU161215Y Vienna ARBEITER ZEITUNG in German 16 Nov 78 p 4 AU

[Text] Brno (APA)--On Tuesday evening, a Brno court sentenced three Charter 77 followers to prison terms of between 11 and 45 months. The three defendants were charged with having disseminated tape recordings of "nonconformist music" as well as literary works of CSSR writers on whom a publication ban had been imposed.

BRUSSELS PAPER REVIEWS CHARTER 77 ACTIVITIES

LD161153Y Brussels LE SOIR in French 14 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[Pol Mathil article: "On the Danger of Playing Shakespeare"]

[Text] On 21 Occasions during the 21 months of their activity, the spokesmen for Charter 77, the only human rights defense movement in Czechoslovakia, have sent "documents" to the republic's authorities. These documents have been a kind of calm, well-informed analysis, respectful of the authority of the government and the constitution, dealing with vital issues in the life of the Czechoslovak people and relations between government and citizens.

On 21 occasions in 21 months the authorities have firmly rejected them. There has not been a single attempt to make contact, not a single sign of any desire to open a dialog of any kind with the "Chartists" and through them with the population. There has been no reaction apart from the successive waves of repression which have hit the Charter's signatories and leaders.

The 22d document--and in the circumstances this comes as no surprise--has been sent for the first time not only to the inhabitants of the Hradczany Palace in Prague but above all to foreign leaders. The text, in the form of an open letter, has just been sent to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, as well as to 35 heads of state signatory to the Helsinki agreements.

The reason for resorting to this procedure, the authors explain, is "the deterioration of the human rights situation in Czechoslovakia and the growing persecution of all persons who become involved in this field." In seven pages--with the names of the victims to support their case--the authors of "document No 22" draw up a harsh indictment of repression and violence: Infringements of the labor legislation in the form of loss of denial of employment (what, let it be said in passing, must the workers' reaction be when they observe that the socialist regime turns intellectuals into manual workers... when it wants to punish them?), withdrawal of pension rights, and so forth. The document underlines the particularly serious nature of the repression of any nonconformist intellectual manifestation and the right to free expression. Many citizens have been arrested for being found in possession of a typewritten copy of Charter 77, or pop music recordings. Some people's apartments have been bugged. The mail is not distributed to them, their telephones are disconnected....

The document cites the example of a humble house which the police blew up because young people were in the habit of gathering there to listen to rock records. The police have also entered and occupied an apartment where some very well known actors and writers were meeting to prepare for a "private" performance of "Macbeth." "Is it not horrifying," the authors of document No 22 exclaim, "to see actors in the 20th century, in a country of old established culture, forced to flee through the cellars to escape pursuit because they wanted to perform shakespeare!"

The worsening situation has prompted a group of democrats to take the initiative of more concrete action. Since Charter 77 is not structured and possesses no organization, some of its veterans, under the impulse of writer Vaclav Havel and former Deputy Foreign Minister Gertrude Sekaninova, have founded the "Committee for the defense of unjustly persecuted persons." [paragraph continues]

This committee strives to publicize information about the political repression and to help the condemned men and their families. These aims recall those of the KOR, the Polish self-defense committee, which in over 2 years of existence has achieved quite exceptional results, notably the release of political prisoners. Last Saturday's impressive demonstration, unprecedented in Warsaw's postwar history, clearly reflects the strength of the dissident movement at whose instance 5 million citizens publicly showed their desire to extend freedoms in Poland.

The situation in Czechoslovakia is incomparably more serious, of course. According to the latest figures transmitted from Prague, the list of political prisoners arrested for possessing or distributing Charter 77 contains 31 names. Already 16 people have been sentenced to 35 years imprisonment and 15 are awaiting trial in prison. Six other people accused of the same "crime" are awaiting their trials on bail.

Document No 22 will be the last signed by singer Mrs Marta as Charter spokeswoman. She has decided to resign for health reasons. Although she has been replaced by writer Vaclav Havel, the Charter's situation remains difficult since two other spokesmen have been practically neutralized by the police: Jaroslav Sabata is in prison and philosopher Ladislav Hajdanek is in virtually forced residence.

Incidentally, two other leading personalities in the Czechoslovak democratic movement, writer Pavel Kohout and actor and musician Pavel Landovski, have finally been granted permission to spend some time abroad. The former is already in Vienna; The latter will shortly be going to the FRG.

In these circumstances, document No 22 constitutes a dramatic appeal to Western public opinion to support the Czechoslovak democrats in defending common human values. When interviewed before his recent arrest, Sabata declared that "the very fact that the Charter still exists and is still alive is its greatest success...." He was referring as much to the West's indifference as to the repression in Czechoslovia. The recipients of document No 22 have the opportunity to define the limits of this indifference.

We must act quickly("Sabata's arrest is the last test," a Czech told us), otherwise the West may well find that there is no one left to talk to in Prague....

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN DELEGATION--The delegation of the Bulgarian Dimitrov Young Communist League, led by Boycho Shteryanov, its first secretary, arrived by air in Bratislava yesterday. After a welcome at the airport, the guests went to the Slovak Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union where its chairman, Michal Zozulak, informed them about the participation of young people in the solution of tasks, primarily in the economy. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD]

CZECH NATIONAL COUNCIL--The Czech National Council Presidium at today's meeting heard a report by the federal minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering, Zdenek Pucek, on the development of the organization of the sector in the Czech Socialist Republic. It also appraised the ninth session of the Czech National Council, discussed the preparation of the major tasks of the Supreme Assembly of the Czech Socialist Republic in the coming year and approved next year's budget of the Czech National Council. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD]

ADN DETAILS FRG-GDR TRANSIT TRAFFIC AGREEMENT

LD161400Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0931 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On the basis of proposals by the GDR, a number of important arrangements and agreements on traffic questions and other topics were concluded on 16 November 1978 with the government of the Federal Republic in the GDR Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Berlin.

The arrangements and agreements reached are the outcome of talks and negotiations which lasted for some time. They are not only of considerable practical, but also of general political importance for relations between the GDR and the FRG, and for the process of detente in Europe. The existing system of treaties is thus further consolidated in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence and the Helsinki Final Act, and the normalization of relations is further advanced. The results achieved show that it is possible with good will to conclude arrangements advantageous to both sides. It is confirmed again that, given strict respect for sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity, noninterference and mutual advantage, there are good prerequisites for extending relations between the GDR and the FRG to the benefit of the people.

In a statement made by GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier at the conclusion of the arrangements and agreements with the FRG, he drew attention to the proposals made by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, at the meeting on 12 June 1978 with the head of the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR, Guenter Gaus. The GDR Government welcomes the results of the talks achieved on this basis. It must not be viewed only from the traffic and financial aspects. It also has general political importance for the further normalization of relations between the GDR and the FRG. The settlements and agreements reached could at the same time act as a stimulus for the continuation of the process of detente in Europe, which the GDR has consistently advocated. The system of treaties would be further expanded and strengthened for the benefit of the people. It represents a good balance of interests in accordance with the principle of mutual advantage.

Guenter Gaus, head of the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR, stated that the Federal Government welcomes the positive conclusion of the agreements and arrangements. What should be particularly stressed is the long-term nature of several of the agreements, which constitutes an important stabilizing factor for relations between the two states. The result is a further step along the path of developing normal, neighborly relations between the two German states. Everyone knows that this is a long and rockey path. The prerequisites for today's step and all future steps are good sense without any illusions, readiness to compromise and patience.

These are the important details of the new arrangements and agreements with the Federal Republic of Germany:

1. On behalf of the GDR Government Dr Volkmar Winkler, state secretary in the GDR Ministry of Transport, advised Guenter Gaus, the head of the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR, in a letter that within a preparatory period and construction time of 4 years, a highway between the GDR border with Berlin (West) at Stolpe-Sued and the GDR border with the FRG at Zarrentin, including the necessary border-crossing points, will be completed. The GDR Government is proceeding on the premise that the FRG Government will participate in the financial costs of the construction of this highway and the border-crossing points with a constribution of DM1.2 billion.

Referring to State Secretary Dr Winkler's letter, Guenter Gaus, head of the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR, stated on behalf of the FRG Government that for services for the construction of the cited highway, including the necessary border-crossing points, the sum of DM1.2 billion would be paid to the GDR Government in appropriate installments.

In connection with the aforementioned letter from State Secretary Dr Winkler and the letter in this respect from head of the FRG mission Gaus, an initialed protocol memorandum from the GDR with reference to Article 3 of the 17 December 1971 agreement between the GDR Government and the FRG Government on transit traffic of civilian persons and goods between the FRG and Berlin (West), which supplements protocol memorandum No 1 of this agreement, states the following:

A. On completion of the whole stretch of highway between the GDR border with Berlin (West) at Stolpe-Sued and the GDR border with the FRG at Zarrentin, this highway and a new border-crossing point at Zarrentin on the GDR border with the FRG and a new border-crossing point at Stolpe-Dorf on the GDR border with Berlin (West) are planned for transit traffic between the FRG and Berlin (West). As from that time, the previous border-crossing point of Horst and Trunk Road No 5 are no longer planned for transit traffic between the FRG and Berlin (West).

The Staaken border-crossing point will remain open for transit traffic between the FRG and Berlin (West) until the necessary traffic engineering prerequisites have been created to allow transit traffic over the Stolpe-Dorf border-crossing point--at the latest by 31 December 1984.

B. The completed highway sections which are opened for the gradual improvement of transit traffic are considered as diversions to which the transit agreement applies. The same applies to the provisional link-ups to Trunk Road No 5 so long as these are needed for transit traffic. The diversions will be announced to the FRG in accordance with Article 15 of the 17 December 1971 transit agreement.

As the sections of the highway come into use, transit traffic will no longer be routed through the corresponding sections of Trunk Road No 5.

GDR Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Kurt Nier gave Guenter Gaus, the head of the Federal Republic's permanent mission in the GDR, a statement on further questions arising in connection with the new highway. This statement contains the following points:

A. Following the opening of the new border-crossing point in Zarrentin, the Horst frontier crossing point will be kept open for rotating traffic [wechselverkehr], for traffic to kreise of the GDR in the vicinity of the border, and also for transit traffic into third states.

B. The new border-crossing point of Zarrentin will also be authorized for rotating traffic, for traffic to kreise of the GDR in the vicinity of the border, and also for transit traffic into third states.

C. After the opening of the new border-crossing point at Stolpe-Dorf, the Staaken border-crossing point will remain open for rotating traffic as well as for transit traffic into third states.

D. The new border-crossing point of Stolpe-Dorf will also be authorized for rotating traffic as well as for transit traffic into third states.

2. A protocol was signed between Dr Werner Schmieder, state secretary in the GDR Ministry of Finance, and the head of the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR, Guenter Gaus, on new transit fees for the period 1980-1989. In accordance with this the annual transit fee payable by the FRG to the GDR is DM525 million.

3. State Secretary in the GDR Ministry of Transport Dr Volkmar Winkler advised in a letter on behalf of the GDR Government to Guenter Gaus, the head of the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR, that within a preparatory period and construction time of 3 years it will carry out construction work to repair the great damage to the inland waterways of the GDR used for transit traffic between the FRG and Berlin (West). Head of the FRG mission Gaus advised State Secretary Dr Winkler by letter on behalf of the FRG Government that for the mentioned construction projects DM120 million would be paid in the necessary installments.

4. State Secretary in the GDR Transport Ministry Dr Volkmar Winkler and Guenter Gaus, the head of the Federal Republic's permanent mission in the GDR, also exchanged statements, in which both sides declare their willingness to begin talks in 1980 on further traffic improvements. The FRG Government plans to pay up to DM500 million as a share of the costs for construction measures and services still to be agreed upon.

5. State Secretary in the GDR Finance Ministry Dr Werner Schmieder and Guenter Gaus, the head of the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR, agreed on a protocol to the 25 April 1974 agreement on the transfer of credit balances in certain cases. Accordingly, both sides agree that between 1979 and 1982 the transfer of balances in certain cases from the GDR to the FRG will exceed the transfers in the opposite direction by 50,000,000 (presumably Ostmark). This thus facilitates a greater quantity of transfers from the GDR to the FRG.

Further Report

LD161422Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1302 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] West Berlin--On the basis of initiatives taken and proposals submitted by the GDR Government, a number of important arrangements and agreements were concluded on 16 November 1978 in West Berlin between the GDR Government and the West Berlin Senat, in the interests of further developing relations between the GDR and West Berlin.

1. In accordance with the West Berlin side's interest in developing transit traffic between the FRG and West Berlin, the delegate of the GDR Government, Dr Walter Mueller, acquainted the delegate of the West Berlin Senat, Gerhard Kunze, with the protocol memorandum on the use of the highway to be constructed for transmit traffic between the FRG and West Berlin; the letter by Dr Volkmar Winkler, state secretary in the GDR Transport Ministry, on the construction of this highway; and the letter by the head of the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR, Guenter Gaus, on the FRG's financial participation in this.

In addition, Dr Mueller gave the Senat delegate the same statement on further issues arising in connection with the new highway that had been given to the head of the FRG mission, Guenter Gaus, the same day by GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier.

2. Proceeding from the planned erection of a frontier crossing point at the GDR state frontier with West Berlin, the plenipotentiary of the GDR Government, Dr Walter Mueller, notified the plenipotentiary of the West Berlin Senat, Gerhard Kunze, that the GDR will authorize, in connection with the agreement between the GDR Government and the Senat on alleviations and improvements in travel and visitors' traffic, a further frontier crossing point at Stolpe-Dorf for entry with vehicles. The plenipotentiary of the West Berlin Senat has taken note of this notification.

3. The head of the main department for waterways and inland shipping in the GDR Ministry of Transport, Klaus Sommer, notified the West Berlin senator for construction and housing that the GDR will carry out the necessary construction work for the opening of the Teltow Canal for civil inland goods shipping traffic from a westerly direction within 3 years. The construction work along the sectors of the Teltow Canal situated in West Berlin will be carried out on behalf of the main contractor, Veb Kombinat Wasserstrassenbau Berlin, by construction firms in West Berlin as subcontractors.

Referring to the letter by the representative of the GDR Ministry of Transport, the West Berlin senator for construction and housing has announced that for the planned construction work the sum of DM70 million will be paid to the GDR Government. The West Berlin Senat will make available on the West Berlin side land required in connection with the construction work, and insure that from West Berlin no actions will be undertaken which could prejudice the smooth course of the construction work.

Based on this correspondence, GDR Government delegate Dr Walter Mueller informed the West Berlin Senat that when the Teltow Canal was opened from a westerly direction for civil inland goods shipping traffic, on the sections of the canal situated in the GDR, the stipulations of the 17 December 1971 transit agreement, including the arrangements connected with this, would apply analogously. It was stressed in this respect that the legal position of this waterway would remain unaffected.

An analogous statement was given by GDR Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Kurt Nier to the head of the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR, Guenter Gaus.

Nier, Gaus Welcome Agreement

DW161333Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1214 GMT 16 Nov 78 DW

[Text] On the basis of proposals made by the GDR, a number of significant regulations and agreements on transport and other issues were achieved today with the government of the Federal Republic of Germany in the GDR Foreign Affairs Ministry. During the signing, statements were given by GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier, and the chief of the permanent FRG representation in the GDR, Guenter Gaus:

[Nier--begin recording] Mr Gaus, gentlemen, dear comrades and friends. The government of the German Democratic Republic welcomes the fact that on the basis of proposals made by the general secretary of the SED and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, in a talk with the chief of the permanent representation of the Federal Republic of Germany, Guenter Gaus, on 12 June 1978, significant regulations and agreements have now been achieved between the GDR Government and the government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Agreement existed during the negotiations and talks that these regulations and agreements have financial-political significance, as well as for transport. They represent progress in relations between the GDR and the Federal Republic of Germany, and they maintain the principle of performance in exchange for performance. They can simultaneously stimulate detente in Europe, for which the GDR is acting persistently.

Today's documents develop and strengthen the treaties between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany to the benefit of the people in both states. These documents are based on the principle of mutual advantage, on a well-balanced equalization of mutual interests. It has been confirmed again that strict respect for sovereignty, equal rights, and noninterference are good prerequisites for the development of relations between the states. I would like to use this opportunity to sincerely thank all who had a hand in bringing these talks and negotiations to a successful end. [end recording]

[Gaus--begin recording] Mr Nier, gentlemen, the Federal Government welcomes the positive conclusion of agreements and settlements that have been made today. I would like to particularly stress the result achieved with regard to the long-term character of the agreements that are a significant stabilizing factor of interstate relations, the commitment of both states to meet in 1980 for further transport negotiations, and the significance these improvements have for Berlin transport. The result is a further step on the way toward developing normal, neighborly relations between the two German states. Everybody knows that this is a long and rocky path begun by the conclusion of the basic treaty. Common sense without illusions, preparedness to compromise, and patience were the prerequisites for today's step, and for all future steps. [end recording]

SED BEZIRK ORGANIZATION REVIEWS CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION

DW161133Y East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1831 GMT 15 Nov 78 DW

['Excerpt' from the opening speech by the first secretary of the Karl-Marx-Stadt SED Bezirk Executive Board, Siegfried Lorenz, at the organization's special conference in Mittweida--recorded]

[Text] Every day man has experiences with consumer goods which either cause joy and make life more beautiful and comfortable, or which entail irritation and anger when they are not available in adequate quantity and good quality. This is why these problems are always on the minds of the working people, and this is why they judge the results of our political activities by the way in which they are supplied with consumer goods as compensation for their diligent work.

We want to define the future tasks and insure a better goods supply through increasing production and improved quality of the products. In so doing, we are always guided by the fundamental experience of our people, as General Secretary Erich Honecker put it at the 9th party congress, that it is possible to consume only what has been produced earlier, and that good quality can be bought only if good quality is produced.

Gathered here in this hall are comrades from nearly all branches of industry and scientific institutions. All branches of the national economy bear a great responsibility for consumer goods production, without any exception. Time and again we must ask ourselves how the requirements for increasing production of high-quality goods can be met. What matters here, as everywhere in the national economy, is to exploit all possibilities of complex socialist rationalization.

Mittag Address

DW161156Y East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1835 GMT 15 Nov 78 DW

[!Excerpt! from speech by SED Politburo member Guenter Mittag at the Karl-Marx-Stadt SED Bezirk organization!s conference on consumer goods in Mittweida--recorded]

[Text] Discussing our tasks jointly with the people and solving these tasks in an optimistic way--this is the course toward developing an even greater initiative for the implementation of the decisions of the 9th party congress in all fields.

With the decisions of the 8th and 9th party congresses, our party has achieved significant results in consolidating the relationship of trust between the party and the working class; in fact, with the whole people. This is confirmed by all results of the successful and continuous development during 8 years of implementing this policy in the interest of the working class and in the interest of strengthening socialism. If we can strike such a positive balance, and you in your bezirk hold an essential share in this, then we can always proceed to further implement the decisions of the 9th party congress.

From this position, we pose the question as to what we propose to achieve by the 30th anniversary of the GDR, and what must be done on the whole up to 1980. In so doing, we make allowances for the preparations for the future plan period 1981-1985. The 9th party congress decisions made it unequivocally obvious that the development of domestic consumer goods production in the GDR is a decisive precondition for the further realization of the main task. We always proceed from the premise that the main task, being a long-term strategic orientation by our party, cannot be separated from the overall tasks in the further organization of the evolved socialist society, so as to create fundamental preconditions for the gradual transition to communism.

What determines the development of consumer goods production is the material and cultural requirements of the people!s life, as they emerge in harmony with the overall progress of the socialist society and as they are stipulated in the national economic plans, in keeping with our possibilities. Thus, the consumer goods production is based on the requirements of the people in our republic. This is why, in keeping with the sociopolitical program, we are interested in consumer goods which enhance the effectiveness of housing construction, which visibly support the youth policy of the party, which alleviate the housework of working women, and in consumer goods which contribute to sensible leisure activities, recreation, and development of the personality.

At the same time, in the interest of the further implementation of the main task, consumer goods production forms a significant part of our exports. This will remain unchanged also in the future. The better the quality, the more attractive the design, the more productive their production...the greater will be the result which we score for our national economy in the interest of its further growth.

TISCH ADDRESSES INNOVATORS! MAGDEBURG CONFERENCE

LD170016Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] At the bezirk innovators! conference in Magdeburg, FDGB Executive Chairman Harry Tisch advocated that new and better technologies should be developed and used as quickly as possible. Particularly dependent upon this was the effectiveness of each and every enterprise and the whole economy. In this connection, he stressed the importance of production of rationalization means.

At the same time, the number of innovators who specifically help in projects of planning, science and technology, must be continually increased.

Harry Tisch further stated that LDR economic and social policy formed an inseparable whole. Evidence of the workers' high sense of political responsibility was that new commitments in competition were now being discussed everywhere and reserves were being tapped in order to save labor time.

VERNER RECEIVES BELGRADE LCY MUNICIPAL DELEGATION

LD1700044Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1918 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Thursday, Paul Verner, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of the Belgrade LCY Municipal Conference.

The delegation, led by Dusan Gligorijevic Sasa, municipal conference chairman, is currently staying in the GDR capital at the invitation of the SED Berlin Bezirk Executive. During the friendly meeting, Paul Verner stressed that the SED is constantly working to strengthen the forces of peace and socialism. In this the party based itself on the decisions of the Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties. He paid tribute to the good development of SED-LCY cooperation, as well as that between the GDR and Yugoslavia.

Also on Thursday, the LCY delegation visited the Berlin Elektroapparate Werke. The visitors will leave for home on Friday.

SED'S MITTAG ADDRESSES CHAMBER OF TECHNOLOGY CONGRESS

DW1621002Y East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1845 GMT 16 Nov 78 DW

['Excerpt' from address by SED Central Committee Politburo member Guenter Mittag to delegates at the 7th Congress of the Chamber of Technology in Berlin today--recorded]

[Text] To all delegates and guests of the 7th Congress of the Chamber of Technology, I convey the most cordial greetings of the SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, our Comrade Erich Honecker. [applause] These greetings are also addressed to all members of your organization, the scientists, engineers, economists and innovators, to all members of the scientific-technological intelligentsia who, alongside the working class work with great initiative and energy to successfully implement the resolutions adopted by the 9th SED Congress.

Dear delegates, the balance struck by the president of the Chamber of Technology at this congress is impressive indeed. This positive balance of active, creative work of hundreds of thousands of scientists and technicians is embedded in the socialist social system of our German Democratic Republic, which, under the leadership of our party and in alliance of the working class and cooperative farmers with the intelligentsia, is developing so successfully and vigorously. The GDR people, in these troubled times of great class conflicts, have beaten off all imperialist attacks and have successfully stood their ground. Moreover, in these times, a new social order was build, productive forces were greatly developed, the material and spiritual characterists of the socialist way of life were coined. In tackling all present and future tasks, we know that we are in the historic offensive.

LAZAR REPORTS TO COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON GDR VISIT

LD162330Y Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Budapest, 16 Nov, MTI--The Hungarian Council of Ministers met in Sebdin on Thursday. Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, informed the government about his friendly visit to the German Democratic Republic. The Council of Ministers passed the report in approval.

Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, briefed the participants on the session of the Hungarian-Mongolian inter-governmental committee for economic and technical-scientific cooperation. The government accepted the report and commissioned the committee of international economic relations to prepare an action plan for the execution of the resolutiona passed at the session. The Council of Ministers similarly passed in approval the foreign ministerial report on the visits of the foreign ministers of Switzerland and Japan. The government discussed and approved a report on the execution of the national defence act.

MAGYAR HIRLAP COMMENTS ON JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU161324Y Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 15 Nov 78 p 2 AU

["H.GY." article: "The Hungarian-Japanese Exchange of Views"]

[Text] Sunao Sonoda's visit to Hungary was planned as a brief one, but the autumn weather intruded even into this. The Japanese foreign minister's plane arrived only after a long delay in London, so that his visit to Budapest shrank to 1 1/2 days. However, it is evident, considering his schedule, that this brief period was filled with rich content. The head of Japanese diplomacy had extensive talks with his host, Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, and he was received by Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, and Premier Gyorgy Lazar.

During the high-level bilateral contacts in general, held in a calm and even atmosphere, two main topics were brought up: International issues and bilateral relations. As far as the former is concerned, it has emerged, in reviewing the main trends of international life, that the parties' appraisal of numerous issues is identical, that they both stressed their interest in promoting peace and detente. At the same time, there were also dissenting views, primarily in appraising Japanese-Chinese relations. As the Japanese KYODO news agency has reported, among others, Frigyes Puja voiced his concern over the Japanese-Chinese peace and friendship treaty, and called attention to the dangers of the Chinese attitude.

As for bilateral relations, the two foreign ministers agreed that there are great unexploited possibilities in this respect. The volume of bilateral trade amounts to only $75 million. Japan furnished 2 percent of Hungarian imports cleared in dollars, while exports to Japan account for 0.3 percent of the Hungarian exports cleared in dollars. Our country's share in Japanese foreign trade can only be measured in thousandths of a percent. However, the foreign ministers were able to acknowledge with satisfaction that cultural relations have reached a high level in recent years and have created a good foundation for further results. Also, the next step was decided on to continue the high-level dialog serving a better understanding: Frigyes Puja has accepted an invitation to visit Japan.

MTI REPORTS ON KADAR BANQUET TOAST IN PARIS

LD161430Y Budapest MTI in English 1046 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 15 Nov, MTI--The correspondent of MTI reports from Paris:

Wednesday night Valery Giscard d'Estaing and his wife gave a dinner in honour of Janos Kadar and his wife in Elysee Palace, traditional Paris residence of the French heads of state. The dinner was attended by the members of the suite of the first secretary of the HSWP CC, furthermore, Raymond Barre and his wife, and several other leading French public personalities.

During the dinner Valery Giscard d'Estaing proposed a toast, in which he stressed that the present visit of Janos Kadar provides opportunity for the first time for meeting on the highest level leaders. After reviewing the two countries' historical relations, he pointed out that the visit to France of the first secretary of the HSWP CC constitutes a headway on the road to realize the stipulations of the Helsinki final document. He added that among the themes likely to come up as talking points, today, disarmament has the most topicality. He noted with satisfaction that, for years now, there have been excellent relations between Hungary and France. He then proposed a toast to his guests, Hungary and the Hungarian people.

Then a toast was offered by Janos Kadar.

First, on his part and on behalf of his wife, Janos Kadar started his toast by expressing sincere thanks to his host for the invitation to France, the cordial welcome and the greetings. Then he forwarded to the president of the French Republic, the French leaders and people, the friendly greetings and good wishes of the leading organs and people of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Then he went on to say: "Only some hours have gone by since together with my colleagues I stepped on the territory of France. The territory of the country, whose history, magnificent traditions and the outstanding achievements of whose people enjoy esteem world-wide, including Hungary. Our negotiations have opened in a good atmosphere.

"I can say with conviction that the Hungarian people, which have been busy building the socialist society, approve of our meeting and our efforts to reach wide-ranging cooperation between Hungary and France on the basis of equality and benefits for both sides.

"The relations between our countries and peoples have a long history. Hungarian advocates of the progressive ideas and national independence on more than one occasion during our history cast their glance with hopes on France. The ideas of the thinkers of the enlightenment and the great French Revolution found contemporary followers and served examples to follow in Hungary too.

"On many occasions for centuries French territory offered refuge for Hungarians who had been banished from their home for their ideas, deeds serving social progress. Thus, between the two world wars, many Hungarians who had to leave their home found work and bread in France. We recall among our progressive elements of the past and esteem that, in the years of the Second World War, many Hungarians were fighting side by side with French patriots against the Hitlerite oppressors for French aid, at the same time, Hungarian people's future. All this has created sympathy in our general public, and the Hungarian people have friendly emotions toward the great French people in our days, too."

"It has to be also said that in the past the Hungarian-French official state relations had a problems-ridden development. That happened so not out of the will our peoples. During its history the Hungarian people shed much blood for freedom and, in encounters with overwhelming forces, it usually came out as losers from the major clashes. As a consequence, in the First World War the reactionary forces then ruling in Hungary tied the fate of our fatherland to German imperialism and, after the oppression of the 1919 Hungarian Republic of Councils, to the threat for the peoples: Hitler's fascism. The people who were the rulers of Hungary at that time pushed our people into the Second World War on the side of the so-called Third Reich. For the good of their sinful goals they sacrificed 100's of thousands of the population and turned the country into ruins.

"In 1945, following the victory of the anti-fascist coalition--with France among its members--and the liberation of Hungary, a new era started in the history of our homeland. After so many tribulations, the Hungarian people for ever did take into its hands the steering wheel of its fate, and a new country was born in the place of the old one. It was also possible to normalize Hungarian-French relations after the break during the war, and to start on the road of developing these relations with benefits for both sides. Our generation have the chance, and we are doing our utmost to that end, to achieve that in the future the Hungarian-French relations should be harmonious and friendly.

"The present meeting is a worthy expression of our present endeavours. I can tell with pleasure that recently our relations have shown a fruitful headway. Meetings between our premiers and government members have already provided opportunity to discuss important questions and have given an impetus to bilateral cooperation. The relations well demonstrate the peaceful coexistence and successful cooperation of the countries with differing social systems and belonging to different systems of alliance.

"The development of our economic cooperation, which is based on mutual interests, has been a welcome fact, yet there are many untapped possibilities in our commercial, industrial, financial and technical-scientific relations. We are ready to ensure a bigger than until now place for France in the external economic relations of the People's Republic of Hungary. To achieve that, the elimination of the barriers has to be stepped up. Our wish to that end has already been expressed. Only that way can we realize the goal which was outlined by Premier Raymond Barre in Budapest: To increase in a short time twofold our exchange of goods.

"Our cultural cooperation has a long past and is highly wide-ranging. With governmental and other measures we have strived to achieve that the widest sections of Hungarian society should avail themselves of the values of French culture, its outstanding products. It would be in line with the Helsinki accords and would foster our peoples' friendship if the French, too, were given more chance to get acquainted better with the results of Hungary's cultural and scientific life. We note with hopes that the French Government has expressed readiness to assist with that.

"Though we have not yet concluded our discussion, I am pleased to tell you that our stances over many international issues are identical or close. Both sides want detente, strengthening international security and peaceful coexistence, instead of suspicion, the increase of tensions and armed conflict. Naturally, there are questions over which our views are different. We would like to achieve that the number of the issues over which we have agreement should grow.

"The Hungarian People's Republic has been striving to further detente, and to strengthen peace and security. We are now representing countries on the territory of which history's two most disastrous wars were taking place. In the present, heavily problem-ridden era we wish to strive with all our might to bring about a situation in which the peaceful coexistence of countries with differing social systems may blossom untroubled and effectively.

"The programme is clear, both of us signed it in Helsinki. The Hungarian People's Republic has done its best to translate into reality to the fullest possible extent the principles and proposals included in the final document.

"We hold it indispensable that political detente should be followed by military detente, concrete disarmament measures. We are deeply interested in the success of the negotiations aimed at reducing the military opposition.

"We are convinced that the stoppage of the ever more expensive and dangerous arms race, the safeguarding of peace are in the interests of the peoples of the world, including the French and the Hungarian peoples.

"We are disquieted by the trouble spots which endanger peace. Our stand as for how to eliminate them is clear. We support all efforts which are aimed at the peaceful, just and lasting settlement of the conflicts, the eradication of the barriers of social progress in the Middle East, the African Continent and anywhere else in the world" said Janos Kadar who, on the part of his wife and colleagues once again thanked for the opportunity to meet and have useful consultations. "I attach expectations to our further discussions. I sincerely wish that our meeting should serve the good of our peoples and promotion of our relations," he added. He then raised his glass to the health of the French hosts, the well-being of the peoples of the French Republic and the further strengthening of the Hungarian-French relations, and peace.

BRIEFS

KOREAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION--Budapest, 15 Nov, MTI--Invited by the CCTU, a delegation of the Korean United Trade Union Association, headed by President Kim Bong Zu, arrived Wednesday in Budapest. At the airport the Korean delegation was met by CCTU President Aladar Foldvari and by Deputy General Secretary Laszlo Gal. The talks between the two trade union delegations started on Wednesday. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD]

KOMSOMOL SECRETARY--Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol, has delivered a lecture on the life of Soviet youth and the work of Komsomol. Following this, the delegation of the Soviet youth movement paid a visit to the KISZ Zoltan Komocsix central school, where it was briefed on the ideological and political instruction of Hungarian young people. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD]

DUTCH CP GREETINGS--Budapest, 13 Nov, MTI--The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee greeted in a cable the Dutch Communist Party on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the party's foundation. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1047 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD]

CULTURE MINISTER RETURNS--The delegation led by Minister of Culture Imre Pozsgay that visited Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Czech Minister of Culture Milan Klusak and Slovak Minister of Culture Miroslav Valek has returned home. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADZAG in Hungarian 14 Nov 78 p 8 AU]

JAROSZEWICZ CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT, TALKS IN JAPAN

Final Talks, Communique Issued

LD162216Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] During his 2d day in Japan, Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited the Nippon electric works at Fuchu near Tokyo. It is one of the largest electronic companies in the world.

Piotr Jaroszewicz then returned to Tokyo, where he met with leading representatives of Japanese economic circles. Koji Kobayashi, chairman of the Japanese-Polish commission for economic cooperation, said that existing possibilities in this sphere have not yet been fully exploited. Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz said in his speech that Japan has become a large supplier of modern technologies to Polish industry. The general premises of our country's development plan for 1981-85 are creating wide opportunities for further intensifiying relations between Poland and Japan.

During the afternoon, the final round of talks between Premier Jaroszewicz and Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda was held. Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz and Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda signed a joint communique, to be published at a later date.

Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Sunao Donoda, Japanese minister of foreign affairs, then signed a treaty on trade and shipping, and an agreement on scientific-technological cooperation.

In the evening, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz granted an interview to the main Japanese radio and television network, in which he spoke about the present state and prospects of further development of Polish-Japanese relations.

Government Spokesman on Results

LD171048Y Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 16 Nov, PAP--The Polish Government press spokesman Vice Minister Wlodzimierz Janiurek, accompanying the Polish premier in Tokyo, told PAP that during their talks Polish and Japanese premiers focused their attention on problems of Polish-Japanese relations. Both premiers came out for further development of the mutually beneficial Polish-Japanese cooperation in various spheres and especially in economy.

Reviewing the course of the entire talks between Polish and Japanese premiers, the spokesman said:

The joint communique as well as agreements signed or finalized during the visit are the fruitful results of the talks. Up to now, agreements signed in 1958 were binding in Polish-Japanese relations. They no longer corresponded to the achieved level of cooperation. With this in view, new state documents and successive agreements on economic cooperation in selected fields of industry and agriculture have been signed.

The most significant of those agreements is the treaty of trade and shipping; it confirms the application of the most favored nation clause in mutual relations. It also contains provisions on the cooperation of both governments towards the expansion of trade and strengthening of economic relations between Poland and Japan.

Another of the signed documents is the agreement on cooperation in science and technology. It provides, among other things, for the exchange of scholars and experts, organization of joint conferences, exchange of research results and scientific publications. Scientific-technological cooperation and its links to economic practice have been given higher priority.

An agreement has also been reached between the Polish and Japanese governments on cultural cooperation. It was concluded through an exchange of memorandums. The cooperation embraces exchanges of artists and journalists, reciprocal scholarships, staging of exhibitions, exchange of films and publications, and other.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY

LD171036Y Warsaw PAP in English 0920 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Nov, PAP--In connection with the 60th anniversary of the Communist Party of Greece, the PUWP CC sent on behalf of its members and workers of the People's Poland a message of cordial, fraternal greetings and wishes of success to Greek communists. The message reads:

"Our party expresses its great appreciation for your impressive activity, in which invariably guided by the principles of Marxism and Leninism, you aim to solve your country's and nation's most vital problems, taking care of the unity of the international communist and working class movement, deepening the process of detente and securing Europe and the entire world a lasting peace.

"We also express our desire that the all-round cooperation that has been for years maintained between our two parties be further deepened and broadened."

WERBLAN RECEIVES INTERCOSMOS DELEGATIONS IN WARSAW

LD160944Y Warsaw PAP in English 0519 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Nov, PAP--Secretary of the PUWP CC, Prof. Andrzej Werblan received today chairman and members of delegations of countries members of the Intercosmos, taking part in a Warsaw session of its national coordinative organs. Representatives of academies of sciences of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Hungary and the [word indistinct] took part in the session.

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS SESSION ON CLOSER SCIENCE-DEFENSE LINES

LD161028Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A scientific session organized by the Polish Academy of Sciences to mark the 35th anniversary of the creation of the Polish People's Army has taken place in Warsaw. The proceedings were attended by National Defense Minister Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski and Prof Witold Nowacki, president of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

Speaking of the contribution of Polish science to the country's defense, Prof Jan Kaczmarek, scientific secretary of the Polish Academy of Sciences, referred to the resolutions of the 12th plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, which positively assessed the role of Polish science in the country's cultural, social and economic development. The speaker stressed that Poland's defensive strength is based on the level of social consciousness, the nation's moral strength, the efficient organization of the state and the force of the national economy.

In recent years, a system of cooperation between science and the army has been worked out. It covers a wide range of cooperation in scientific research, in forecasts and experts' reports and in education and training of scientific personnel.

Describing the trends toward further improving work for the country's defense system, Professor Kaczmarek stressed the significance of research in fields such as the complex expansion program in the power engineering industry; the computerization and automation of production processes; development of materials engineering and promotion of chemical science in the national economy; and the formulation of complex undertakings covering all stages of human development, the environment and human activity, which assist in forming the contemporary Pole's personality.

Army Gen Florian Siwicki, vice minister of national defense and chief of the general staff of the Polish Armed Forces, stated that in the 35 years of our armed forces' existence the Polish People's Army has effectively participated in activity to further the country's rapid development and strengthen its position in the world. It has achieved this by undertaking various scientific, technical, organizations, educational and production enterprises, which have brought and still bring lasting benefit to the country, the economy and society.

Thirty speakers took part in the discussion. The significance of cooperation between civil and military scientific research centers was stressed. Prof Witold Nowacki mentioned at the close of the session the strong and creative bonds linking science and the army and stressed the significance of integrating civil and military science, which well serves the development of People's Poland.

PZPR POLITBURO DISCUSSES ECONOMIC, MEDICAL MATTERS

AU161812Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[Text] At its 13 November session, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo studied the report on this year's harvest of farm produce and on fall farming activities. It drew attention to the need to maintain the rate of farm work, particularly of fall plowing, and the rate of accumulating winter stocks of fodder and produce. It is also necessary to create reserves of seed materials so that the cultivation of spring grains and other plants can be expanded wherever winter sowings fall short of the target. Such shortfalls should be eliminated during spring sowing so that the plan for the 1978-79 grain area is implemented.

The Politburo also studied the evaluation of implementation of the program for developing the copper industry and noted that the 1973 program, which covers the period up to 1990, was being favorably implemented. Further efforts must be made in coming years to promote construction of mines, living quarters and social facilities for copper mines and workers. This is necessary to insure the planned mining of copper ore and production of copper.

The Politburo examined the Council of Ministers' report on measures to insure effective performance by rail and road transportation in the winter.

Government measures provide for an earlier mobilization of the necessary equipment and workers to insure the continuity of rail and road transportation during freezes and heavy snowfalls. The Politburo stressed that it is necessary for other ministries and voivodships to aid rail and road services by detailing workers and equipment for snow removal operations in case of emergencies.

The Politburo expressed the conviction that rail and road workers will do their best to insure effective transportation during the winter.

The Politburo also approved the program for promoting medical diagnosis centers. The 1981-90 plans provide for the necessary fiscal and other resources to implement this program, to sponsor domestic production of the necessary apparatus and chemical reagents and to complete necessary preparations for organizing diagnosis centers within voivodship hospitals, clinics and general and industrial medical care units.

GOVERNMENT TEAM SESSION ADOPTS ENERGY, DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.

AU161808Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Nov 78 p 4 AU

[PAP report: "The Government Team for the Development of the Energy and Fuel Economy in Session"]

[Text] On 14 November, the government team for working out the program for developing the energy and fuel economy up to 1985 and for specifying further lines of this development up to 2000 has held a session chaired by Jan Szydlak, PZPR Politburo member and vice premier.

The session examined the basic problems of developing domestic production of machinery and installations for the mining and energy industries. Those taking the floor stressed the importance of exploiting scientific and technological achievements and of expanding cooperation and specialization with CEMA countries, particularly the USSR, for further development of this production. The session adopted a draft program for developing domestic production of mining machinery and installations to serve as a basis for expanding and modernizing the fuel and energy economy.

VOIVODSHIP PZPR SECRETARIES WORK ON SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AU161814Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Nov 78 p 4 AU

[PAP report: "PZPR Voivodship Committee Secretaries in Session"]

[Text] Voivodship committee secretaries responsible for economic affairs held a session at the PZPR Central Committee on 14 November. They discussed the present implementation of this year's socioeconomic tasks involved in the country's development, the scope of activities in this regard to the end of the year, and the basic assumptions of development in 1979.

Those taking the floor stressed the need for the best possible implementation of this year's plan and for creating, in this way, favorable conditions for implementing the 1979 tasks. Implementing this year's tasks in the area of improving supplies for the domestic market, promoting housing construction and making more effective investment and foreign trade operations is of special importance in this regard. Organizational and inspirational activities to increase the social effectiveness of economic management, particularly through lowering production costs and conserving energy, fuels, and raw and other materials are an important task of party bodies and organizations. Efforts to better meet socioeconomic activities by improving the range and quality of products are very important. The session also discussed tasks for party bodies and organizations in their further work to formulate tasks for industrial associations and plants next year.

The session, chaired by Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, was attended by Zdzislaw Kurowski and Zbigniew Zielinski, members of the Central Committee Secretariat, and by Manfred Gorywoda, head of the Central Committee Department of Economic Planning and Analyses.

AGERPRES PREVIEWS CEAUSESCU'S VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

AU160940Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0820 GMT 16 Nov 78 AU

["Forthcoming Ceausescu-Tito meeting: "A Fruitful Cooperation"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Nov, AGERPRES--The visit of friendship President Nicolae Ceausescu is to pay to Yugoslavia at the invitation of President J.B. Tito, furthers the meetings that have become traditional between the two presidents and that have decisively influenced the favourable evolution recorded in the last two years by the Romanian-Yugoslav relations.

Following a course which is deeply rooted in the history of the peoples in the two countries, the Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation is considered in Bucharest as a model of relations between socialist countries, of fruitful collaboration to the benefit of the two sides. It embraces multiple planes and asserts itself both bilaterally and in the international activity of the two states, steadily grounded on the new principles of interstate relations, statuted also in the joint statement signed by Presidents Ceausescu and Tito in September 1976. The document reasserts the determination of the two countries to firmly ground the relations between them, just as their relations with all the other countries on the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, observance of every people's inalienable right to decide by itself, freely and sovereignly, its political system and ways of socioeconomic development.

Both countries have attached outstanding importance to the continuous development of their economic relations. An important place in this frame is held by the fructification, through joint efforts, of the hydropower potential in the common sector of the Danube, materialized in the Iron Gates 1 hydro-power and navigation system, which has been supplying electric power since several years to the two countries. It is to be joined by another system--Iron Gates 2, which is now under construction. At the same time, cooperation and specialization in production have been promoted in such basic branches of the economy as iron-and-steel industry and non-ferrous metallurgy, machine building, electronics, electrical engineering, chemistry and petro-chemistry, extractive industry, agriculture and others. Simultaneously, continued expansion has been recorded with the trade exchanges, whose volume in the 1976-1980 five-year plan period is to treble as to the previous five-year plan, reaching one billion dollars at the end of the period.

Great attention is paid by the two countries to their international collaboration, for the affirmation of new, genuinely equitable interstate relations, for the settlement in the interest of all peoples of the big issues facing mankind today.

In this spirit, Romania and Yugoslavia collaborate within the general efforts, for building security and cooperation in Europe, for implementing the Helsinki Final Act as a unitary whole, for turning the Balkans into a zone of peace, collaboration and prosperity, for general disarmament, nuclear first of all, and for solving all the conflicts only by peaceful means. Both countries firmly and consistently support the peoples' fight for independent, free development, for liquidating underdevelopment in the world, for the settlement of a new international political and economic order, for the democratization of the international life in general, being deeply convinced of the need for equal participation of all states in solving the great issues of the contemporary world.

The new summit Romanian-Yugoslav meeting is an expression of the relations of tight collaboration and mutual esteem between the peoples of the two countries, whose collaboration--Bucharest thinks--corresponds not only to their fundamental interests but also to the present international cause of affirmation of the new interstate principles, of social progress, peace and collaboration worldwide.

MORE ON VISIT OF TURKISH PRIME MINISTER

Communique Published

AU161000Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Nov 78 p 5 AU

[Joint Romanian-Turkish Communique on the official visit made to Romania by Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit 12-14 November]

[Text] At the invitation of President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Manea Manescu, the prime minister of the Republic of Turkey Bulent Ecevit paid an official visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania on 12-14 November 1978. The Turkish prime minister was accompanied by Mrs Rahsan Ecevit.

President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu received the Turkish prime minister during his visit. On that occasion, the Turkish prime minister handed the Romanian president a friendly message from the president of the Republic of Turkey, Fahri Koruturk. In the message, the Turkish president conveyed best wishes for happiness and health to the Romanian president, and for success, prosperity and well-being to the Romanian people. The Turkish president also expressed the hope that the close Turkish-Romanian relations of friendship, based on common aspirations for peace and on the principle of mutual respect, will continuously develop. In his turn, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed thanks to President Fahri Koruturk for the message, best wishes for his personal health and happiness, and for prosperity to the Turkish people, and expressed his trust in the continuously ascending evolution of the amicable relations between the two neighborly and friendly people. The traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries were highlighted in this connection.

President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit discussed the further development of Romanian-Turkish relations in various fields. They exchanged detailed views on the major current international issues. The meetings were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The prime minister of the Romanian Government Manea Manescu and Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit held talks on expanding and intensifying the bilateral cooperation; production sharing; scientific-technical, commercial, cultural and tourist cooperation.

The talks were attended by:

For Romania--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei; Constantin Nita, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Ion St. Ion, secretary of the Council of Ministers; Vasile Alexandrescu, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Ankara, and other officials.

For Turkey--Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun; Turkish Ambassador to Bucharest Nahit Ozgur; Neset Akmandor, member of the Senate of the Republic; Ozdemir Yigit, deputy secretary general for political affairs; Turgut Carikli, secretary general for foreign trade at the Ministry of Commerce, and other officials.

During their meetings and talks, the two sides noted that their views on the topics discussed are identical or similar.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the sound and continuous development of the traditional Romanian-Turkish relations of neighborliness and cooperation in all areas. They reasserted their conviction that high level meetings play a decisive role in this connection.

Being of the opinion that a better mutual understanding will strengthen the two countries' cooperation, the two sides briefed each other on the results obtained in the political, economic and social development of Romania and Turkey, and noted with satisfaction the remarkable progress made by the Romanian and Turkish peoples in their national, economic and social development.

Both sides emphasized that the bilateral relations are continuously strengthening and developing, in the spirit of the joint solemn declaration signed in Bucharest on August 29, 1975, and of subsequent documents concluded between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Turkey. In this connection, the two sides reviewed the implementation of the provisions envisaged in those documents, and the current stage of negotiations on new agreements of mutual interest.

Particularly noted was the implementation of the bilateral agreement on economic, technical and cultural cooperation, and the protocol on economic, commercial and technical cooperation. In connection with the latter, the sides noted with satisfaction that the two prime ministers' meeting in Ankara in April this year--at which they agreed on specific measures--has already begun to show results. They also mentioned the implementation of the projects agreed upon at the fifth session of the joint Romanian-Turkish economic commission. The sides decided that steps should be taken to establish and finalize new measures to further develop the economic cooperation between the two countries. Thus, the sides stressed the need to identify new possibilities of cooperation in various areas such as: machine-building, transport, forestry management, agriculture, tourism, and so forth; including cooperation in third markets.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the continuous increase in the volume of bilateral trade, and the continuous development of Romanian-Turkish economic cooperation.

Encouraged by the progress of their bilateral relations, the two sides reiterated their determination to expand even more the scope of their bilateral economic cooperation, and decided to take every necessary measure for this purpose.

In this spirit, the sides expressed the view that measures should be taken to increase and diversify commercial exchanges, with a view to doubling the 1977 volume in 1979, and reasserted their desire to develop their commercial exchanges in a balanced manner.

Recalling their previous determination to take steps to accelerate the implementation of cooperation projects, the two sides again reviewed various possibilities for cooperation in the areas of science, technology and scientific research.

Both sides expressed themselves in favor of further developing their bilateral cultural relations.

A protocol was signed on economic, industrial and technical cooperation, and on diversifying commercial exchanges and exchanges in the area of tourism.

A cooperation agreement was also signed between the Romanian press agency AGERPRES and the Turkish news agency ANADOLU.

Both sides reasserted their conviction that consolidating trust by strengthening the Romanian-Turkish bilateral relations, in a spirit of cordiality and friendship, serves the cause of peace and contributes to security and cooperation in the area, in Europe and throughout the world.

Upon examining the international situation, the two sides highlighted the need to apply the basic principles of interstate relations precisely and consistently in the relations among all the states; these principles are: respect for national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, full equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual cooperation and advantage, nonuse of force or the threat of force. They stressed that new relations of peaceful and equal cooperation among states can only be established on the basis of these principles, which will also insure trust and stability in international life, and peace and progress in Europe and throughout the world.

They firmly advocated peaceful solutions to all interstate conflicts, through negotiations between the sides directly affected and without foreign interference. The two sides are determined to join their efforts and thus contribute to consolidating detente and disarmament, and to establishing a new and equitable world economic order.

Being of the opinion that detente, like peace, is indivisible, the two sides stressed that it should be asserted throughout the world, and that all states, large or small, must actively contribute to achieving it.

The two sides appreciated the importance of the CSCE for strengthening peace and security and for intensifying cooperation on the continent. They stressed the importance of the full implementation of all the principles and provisions of the final document by all the participants in the conference. As far as they are concerned, the two sides reasserted their determination to make every effort to insure full implementation of these principles and provisions.

Emphaszing the fact that the results of the Belgrade meeting fell short of its expectations, the two sides stressed the need to thoroughly prepare for the next meeting in Madrid in 1980. They emphasized that this meeting must fulfill the peoples' expectations by adopting measures designed to dynamize the process of detente, security and cooperation; especially by adopting specific disarmament measures for Europe.

The two sides reasserted their profound belief in the need to turn the Balkans into an area of peace and cooperation, to further develop bilateral and multilateral relations and contacts among the Balkan countries, and to promote relations of neighborliness, understanding and mutual respect.

Both sides were in favor of implementing projects of common interest for the Balkan states in economic, technical, scientific and cultural areas. They advocated the organization of Balkan conferences on various topics.

Both sides expressed concern for the unrestricted increase of the arms race, and stressed the urgent need to adopt specific and efficient measures to halt the arms race without delay, before it is too late, and to advance the efforts aimed at nuclear disarmament, and general and total disarmament, under strict and efficient international control.

The sides expressed the view that the special UN session on disarmament in June this year ended with certain positive results, in the sense that a new and more suitable organizational framework has been established for debating and solving problems. Intensive activities must now be carried out to implement the UN decisions on beginning genuine disarmament.

Emphasizing the indissoluble link between peace and development, the two sides stressed that currently, one of mankind's basic problems is to eliminate underdevelopment and to establish a new world economic order that can insure relations of equitable cooperation among all states, with a view to stimulating more rapid development in the developing countries and facilitating all mankind's economic, technological and social progress.

They expressed their full support for all initiatives aimed at reducing the gap between developing and developed countries. In this connection they stressed that the United Nations constitutes the best suited forum for negotiating problems concerning the establishment of a new world economic order. Thus, an important role will be played by the special UN General Assembly session of 1980 devoted to the new world economic order, which should establish clear principles, directions, and means for attaining this goal.

The two sides also exchanged detailed views on the various conflicts in the world.

The two sides spoke out repeatedly and consistently for solving the Middle East conflict peacefully, through negotiations, securing Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, solving the problem of the Palestinian people, securing recognition of their right to self-determination and the creation of an independent Palestinian state, and insuring respect for the integrity, security and sovereignty of all the states in the area.

Both sides stressed the need to peacefully settle all the problems existing among the African states through negotiations and without any foreign interference.

They reasserted their support for the inalienable right of the Zimbabwe people to self-determination, and for a transfer of power to the African majority, which will permit it to build a free and independent life. They also expressed support for the Namibian people's right to national independence and sovereignty. They emphasized the need to eliminate racial discrimination and the policy of apartheid promoted by South Africa.

The two sides exchanged views on the Cypriot problem. They advocated a resumption of negotiations as soon as possible between representatives of the Turkish-Cypriot and Greek-Cypriot communities, with a view to arriving at a mutually acceptable, peaceful and lasting settlement, in a positive and constructive spirit, in accordance with the interests of the two communities.

The two sides spoke out for enhancing the UN role in solving mankind's problems, in promoting international cooperation, safeguarding peace and insuring security in the world, in view of the fact that the United Nations constitutes the best international framework for active participation by all states in solving these problems. For this purpose, they agreed to strengthen their cooperation within the United Nations.

The Turkish prime minister was given a warm and cordial reception, reflecting the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Turkey.

The two sides expressed the view that the visit to Romania by the Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, and the meetings and talks held on this occasion constitute a new contribution to expanding the existing possibilities for fruitful cooperation in all areas between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Turkey, for the mutual benefit of the Romanian and Turkish peoples, and of the cause of peace in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world.

The prime minister of the Republic of Turkey Bulent Ecevit invited the Romanian prime minister Manea Manescu to pay an official visit to Turkey. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be set through diplomatic channels.

Ecevit Assesses Visit

AU161335Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1215 GMT 16 Nov 78 AU

["Bulent Ecevit: Fruitful Interviews, Concrete Results"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Nov, AGERPRES--The fresh interviews in Bucharest have been very fruitful and ended in concrete results--the Turkish premier stated in an interview he gave for LUMEA weekly, reproduced by it in its November 16 issue. We have decided to study in detail the prospects of expanding cooperation in industry, aiming at initiating common investments either bilaterally or in third markets. We have decided to make joint efforts in the field of communication, having in view that Turkey and Romania are located in a very important international transit zone, to explore the possibility of exports in third markets, give an ever more substantial content to our cultural cooperation.

At the same time, it was very useful for me--the Turkish premier also said--to know President Nicolae Ceausescu's opinion on the international situation. This time too, the talks with him were particularly useful.

Referring then to the similarities, from many points of view, between the foreign policy of Romania and of Turkey, Bulent Ecevit said: Although Turkey and Romania belong to different alliances, they consider that this must not lead to the promotion of a policy of opposed blocs. Both share the conviction that the process of detente must be continued, must become more real. Both of them are interested in contributing to its accomplishment. The similarities mentioned offer the two peoples the possibility of cooperating still more in order to contribute, to a greater extent, to consolidating peace and detente in our region, in Europe and in the world. Our countries also agree that it is necessary for a new, juster world economic order to be established. Romania and Turkey have the joint wish to contribute not only to their own peoples' welfare but also to the peaceful development of our region and of the world in general.

Showing that as far as inter-Balkan cooperation is concerned, there are certain obstacles in developing it within a wider framework, Bulent Ecevit emphasized: The Balkan cooperation we conceive is directed in no way against the interests of other countries. It aims at peace in the region and on a larger plane.

Press Hails Relations

AU161038Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 16 Nov 78 AU

["Remarkable Moment in the Expansion of the Friendly Collaboration Between Romania and Turkey"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Nov, AGERPRES--In the commentaries on the visit of Bulent Ecevit to Romania, the Romanian press highlights that it has been a remarkable moment in the expansion of the friendly collaboration between Romania and Turkey (SCINTEIA), a new stage in the development of the relations of many-sided collaboration and good neighbourliness between the two countries and peoples (ROMANIA LIBERA), an outstanding contribution to developing the Romanian-Turkish friendship and collaboration (SCINTEIA TINERETULUI).

Referring to the fact that during the interviews of the Romanian head of state with the Turkish premier, during the talks at a government level, stress was laid on the durable and steady development of the traditional Romanian-Turkish relations of good neighbourhood and friendly cooperation, SCINTEIA points out that their evolution confirms once more that the distinction as to social system, the membership to different political groupings cannot and must not be an obstacle in expanding mutually advantageous cooperation.

All the more so--the newspaper adds--as reference is made to two peoples living in the same geographical area, inspired by feelings of friendship and mutual respect, by the wish to rally their efforts for the assertion of the ideals of peace and progress in the world.

Highlighting that the top-level meetings, ever more frequent in the last few years, have had a decisive role in the evolution of the bilateral relations, opening up broad prospects to the manysided Romanian-Turkish collaboration, the newspapers review the main results scored in this domain. They mention, among others, the steadily growing volume of bilateral trade, the expansion of economic cooperation, which includes a series of important objectives involving the joint efforts of the experts and workers of both countries. The most noticeable of these objectives is the refinery under construction in central Anatolia, having a processing capacity of ten million tons of crude oil. Mentioned in the same context are also the actions of collaboration in science and technique, in education and culture.

Pointing to the resolve expressed by both sides during the visit to act for the materialization of fresh measures for economic development and cooperation in other domains, SCINTEIA stresses among others that Romania and Turkey share the conviction that the intensification of bilateral relations and the consolidation of mutual trust is an important contribution to the assertion of the relations of good neighbourliness and cooperation in the Balkans, an objective demand of progress of the peoples in that region, of building security and stimulating detente in Europe and throughout the world.

Reviewing the main international questions that focused on the Romanian-Turkish dialogue, the newspapers also point out that the stands of the two countries are identical or quite similar, proving the good collaboration existing between them on this plane as well, within international organisms included.

By its fruitful results, by the decisions and conclusions the Romanian-Turkish dialogue brought to the fore, the visit of Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit to Romania goes down, undoubtedly, as an important moment in the evolution of the Romanian-Turkish relations of friendship and collaboration, opening fresh prospects to their development, to the benefit of both peoples, of understanding and cooperation in the Balkans, all over the continent and throughout the world--SCIENTIA writes in conclusion.

In turn, the Romanian foreign affairs weekly LUMEA writes, among others, in its November 16 issue: Actually, the agenda of the Bucharest Romanian-Turkish dialogue did not miss any of the important problems of present-day international life. The identical or rather similar points of view noticed on that occasion just as the measures established for amplifying the possibilities of expanding bilateral collaboration in all domains allow for the affirmation that the Romanian visit of the Turkish premier is a fresh contribution to the development of the cooperation and friendship between the two countries and peoples.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CHINA

AU170810Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 17 Nov 78 AU

[Text] The protocol of the joint commission on scientific-technical cooperation between Romania and the PRC has been signed in Bucharest.

The commission examined and agreed upon new actions and forms of scientific-technical cooperation establishing, particularly in the area of technological development, cooperation ventures of common interest in such fields as machine-building, electronics and electrical engineering, chemistry and petroleum, data processing and public information.

RCP GREETS GREEK COMMUNIST PARTIES ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

AU171008Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 17 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, , 17 Nov, AGERPRES--The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party sent congratulatory messages to the Central Committee of the Commmunist Party (Interior) of Greece and to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece on the 60th foundation anniversary of the Communist Party of Greece.

Extending to the two parties wishes of fresh success in the activity dedicated to the promotion of the working people's interests, democracy and social progress in Greece, the CC of the RCP points out the relations of collaboration established between the Romanian Communist Party and those parties on the basis of the principles of equal rights, observance of independence, non-interference in internal affairs, and on international solidarity. The conviction is also expressed that these relations will continue to develop in the future as well.

SUF DELEGATION ATTENDS BERLIN NATIONAL FRONT SESSION

AU170940Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 17 Nov 78 AU

[Text] The session of the national, patriotic and people's fronts and of similiar political organizations from certain socialist countries has ended in Berlin. Our country was represented at the session by a delegation of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF] led by Comrade Maria Groza, member of the SUF National Council.

At the session an exchange of views took place regarding the activity of the participating organizations in the struggle for peace, freedom and progress, and their cooperation with the deputies in legislative bodies and with the state bodies in the respective countries.

WRITERS' ASSOCIATION SET UP IN GERMAN-SPEAKING SIBIU COUNTY

AU171024Y Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 16 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[Text] A festive event took place 14 November at which a writers' association was established in the city of Sibiu. Speeches were delivered on this occasion by Vasile Barbulet, first secretary of Sibiu County party committee; George Macovescu, chairman of the Union of Writers; and by writers Mircea Radu Iacoban, Dan Tarchila, Anghel Dumbraveanu and Constantin Chirita. A telegram was then read, sent by the newly established writers' association of Sibiu to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, which, among other things, read as follows: "We, men of letters--Romanian and German--deeply linked to our people's aspirations and victories, will devote all our activity to serving our socialist nation's lofty ideals with boundless dedication; we will try to live up to the traditions that crown this glorious nation and to the magnificence of the present." Literary critic Mircea Tomus was elected secretary of the association.

ROMANIA THANKED FOR UNDP CONTRIBUTION

AU171016Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 17 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Nov, AGERPRES--Romania will contribute five million lei to the United Nations Development Programme in 1979, the conference for the announcement of the voluntary contributions held at the New York headquarters of the United Nations, was informed.

A message sent to the Romanian minister of foreign affairs by the PNUD [UNDP] director-general, F. Bradford Morse, expressed gratitude to the Romanian Government for this contribution, pointing out that it is regarded as another expression of the support for the PNUD [UNDP] to carry on its activities to help the developing countries in their economic and social progress.

TURKISH ACADEMY MARKS ROMANIA'S UNIFICATION ANNIVERSARY

AU171140Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 17 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Within the framework devoted to the 60th anniversary of the creation of the Romanian united national state, a festive meeting was organized at the Turkish History Society in Ankara.

Prof Dr Virgil Candea, corresponding member of the Academy of Social and Political Sciences of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on this occasion held a conference on "the 60th anniversary of the creation of the Romanian united national state." Prof Candea also held a conference on "Romania's foreign policy--a policy in the interest of peace, cooperation and international security" at the Academy of Foreign Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey.

PRC AMBASSADOR ENDS MISSION, DEPARTS 10 NOV

AU131313Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Nov 78 p 5 AU

[Text] Li Ting-chuan , ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC, left the Socialist Republic of Romanian Friday, 10 November 1978, at the end of his mission to our country.

BRIEFS

COLOMBIAN UN AMBASSADOR VISITS--Bucharest, 6 Nov, AGERPRES--Colombia's ambassador under the United Nations office of Geneva, Hector Charry Samper, chairman of the government body of the International Labour Organization, visited Romania at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During his Romanian visit, Ambassador H.C. Samper was received by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and had talks at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and at the Ministry of Labour concerning the collaboration between Romania and Colombia within the ''Group of 77'', as well as the activities of the International Labour Organization, the role it has to play in solving the fundamental problems of contemporary world, particularly in the struggle for eradicating underdevelopment and building a new international economic order. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 061850 GMT 6 Nov 78 AU]

GNA DEPUTY ELECTED--Bucharest, 6 Nov, AGERPRES--Iosif F. Kovacs was elected deputy during the partial elections for a deputy to the Grand National Assembly, held in the Constituency No 8--Gherla, Cluj County, a communique of the Central Electoral Commission announces. Professor, rector of the Babes-Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca, Iosif F. Kovacs, candidate of the Socialist Unity Front, received 98.85 percent of the votes. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 5 Nov 78 AU]

ROMANIAN-GHANAIAN PROTOCOL--Bucharest, 8 Nov, AGERPRES--The protocol of the first session of the Romanian-Ghanaian joint commission of economic and technical cooperation was signed in Bucharest on Wednesday. The protocol stipulates measures for the finalization of cooperation ventures in machine-building industry, wood working, agriculture and in other domains of mutual interest. Likewise, measures were established for developing and diversifying the commerical exchanges between the two countries. The same day, Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, had an interview with J.L.S. Abbei, commissioner for economic planning of the Republic of Ghana. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1951 GMT 8 Nov 78 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NICOLAE CEAUSESCU'S VISIT

More on Arrival, Welcome

LD161202Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1047 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and Romanian president, arrived this morning on a friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Josip Broz Tito, LCY and SFRY president.

The Romanian party and state leader was accorded a formal welcome in the square facing the White Palace, which is normally accorded to the highest foreign statesmen. A gun salute marked the beginning of President Ceausescu's friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

After a cordial exchange of greetings between President Tito and Ceausescu and the playing of the Romanian and Yugoslav national anthems, the high guest, accompanied by his host, inspected an honor guard lined up in the square in front of the White Palace.

The following high Yugoslav leaders were then introduced to President Ceausescu: Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Yugoslav Assembly; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Mika Spiljak, president of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia; Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and federal secretary for national defense; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Llija Vakic, president of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia; Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Executive Council; Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs; and Metod Rotar, Berislav Badurina, Mavko Kuhar, Vladimir Babsek, Ratko Butulija and other personalities.

The special plane carrying President Ceausescu landed at Belgrade airport at about 1000. Here, the Romanian party and state leader was welcomed by Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Ivan Kukoc, vice president of the Yugoslav Assembly; Trifun Nikolic, Yugoslav ambassador to Bucharest; Lt Col Gen Janko Susnjar and others. Along the route from the airport to the White Palace at Dedinje, the Romanian president was cordially greeted by tens of thousands of Belgrade citizens, who crowded the streets in rather cold weather to welcome the highest leader of neighboring and friendly Romania. On his visit to Yugoslavia, President Ceausescu is accompanied by Manea Manescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Virgil Trofin, member of the Political Executive Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and minister for foreign affairs; and other high Romanian officials.

Tito-Ceausescu Talks Reported

LD161440Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and the LCY, and Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, held talks this morning at Dedinje. The talks between the two presidents were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and mutual respect.

During the talks, the two presidents acquainted each other with the main orientation in the two countries' internal building and socioeconomic development. A wide exchange of views on development of bilateral relations and cooperation was carried out. Presidents Tito and Ceausescu assessed Yugoslav-Romanian relations positively and expressed readiness to further promote comprehensive bilateral cooperation. They empowered the premiers and foreign ministers to continue their separate talks with an all-round exchange of views on topical questions of bilateral relations and other questions of interest to both sides.

During the talks, it was stressed that possibilities should be determined for further promoting bilateral economic cooperation and that corresponding positive solutions should be proposed to this end. Presidents Tito and Ceausescu emphasized the importance of making further efforts to increase trade and to generally develop SFRY-Romanian economic relations.

During this morning's talks, Presidents Tito and Ceausescu began a thorough exchange of views on topical questions concerning international relations and the international activity of the two countries and parties. In this context, special attention was paid to the general world situation, detente and European security and cooperation. The need was stressed to overcome the difficulties that have emerged in detente, to strengthen this process and to make it universal. The importance of consolidating cooperation on the European Continent in all fields was also emphasized. The need to develop Balkan cooperation in the bilateral as well as multilateral fields was also discussed. The two presidents will continue their talks tomorrow.

On the Yugoslav side, the talks were attended by Fadil Hodja, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Ivan Kukoc, Metod Rotar, Berislav Badurina, Trifun Nikolic, Milan Veres and Milovoje Maksic. On the Romanian side, the talks were attended by Manea Manescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Virgil Trofin, member of the Political Executive Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and foreign minister; as well as Nicolae Mihai, Romanian ambassador to Yugoslavia, and others.

Toasts Exchanged at Luncheon

LD162121Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, SFRY and LCY president, gave a formal luncheon today at the White Palace in honor of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The luncheon, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Yugoslav Assembly; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Mika Spiljak, president of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia; Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia; Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and federal secretary for national defense; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other high-ranking Yugoslav leaders.

On the Romanian side, the luncheon was attended by Manea Manescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Virgil Trofin, member of the Political Executive Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Romania; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and minister for foreign affairs, and other Romanian personalities.

In the course of the luncheon, Presidents Tito and Ceausescu exchanged toasts. In his toast, President Tito said:

Dear Comrade Ceausescu, I am very pleased at being able to welcome you again in our midst as a dear, close friend and neighbor and to wish you a pleasant stay. We still well remember the warmth and cordiality which surrounded us on the occasion of our visit last year to Romania.

Our two neighboring socialist countries truly have the best friendly relations and our cooperation is registering continuous ascent. The fruits of our cooperation are visible and widely appreciated. Let us take as an example such giants as Djerdap I and Djerdap II--and we can be proud of this. It is obvious proof of the kind of positive results that can be achieved--for the good of all of us and the community at large--in our area of the Balkans when relations are based on a principled foundation, on equality and full mutual respect and thus also on trust and friendship. In so doing, we provide a concrete contribution and incentive to constructive cooperation among neighbors in general.

Nationalities in Yugoslavia and Romania provide our ties with an even greater degree of closeness and are becoming a bridge of continuous mutual acquaintance and rapprochement that is mutually beneficial.

All this indicates that we should continue along this road continually enriching the cooperation between our countries and our parties.

In continuing our tradition of many years, we shall, Comrade Ceausescu, carry out an extensive exchange of views on many topical issues of international relations, as well as on trends in the world workers and communist movement. I am convinced that again on this occasion, the close identity of views of our two socialist countries and parties will be manifested.

Today the world faces many crises and pressing problems which are either not being resolved at all or slowly at best. And this, too, fills us with serious concern. Such a situation imposes the obligation on us to seek--in broad cooperation with other countries--solutions to existing problems. This task cannot belong only to a narrow group of states, particularly as the consequences of the situation affect all countries. To work for better world relations,for a constructive change in world political and economic relations, for the consolidation of cooperation and trust among states and peoples, in other words, for the deepening of active peaceful coexistence--this is the equitable right of all countries. The inclusion of all countries in these positive processes is an essential prerequisite to democratizing international relations and building a more certain future for everyone.

In this connection, I would like to stress the persistent efforts by the nonalined movement aimed at resolving international problems by peaceful and democratic means in the broadest cooperation with all other countries. All our efforts must, therefore, be directed as much as possible at resolving the acute problems of world economic relations because the increasingly difficult situation in this sphere--due to resistance to or lack of understanding of the importance of implementing relevant UN decisions--deepens the crisis in world relations as a whole and carries great dangers with it.

The very complex and worrying Middle East situation continues to concern us. Yugoslavia's principled attitude on the solution of the crisis is known; we have advocated it from the very beginning and I will not repeat it here. This attitude represents the joint principles of the nonalined countries which are a component part of the nonalined movement's documents. Realization of these principles calls for solidarity action by Arab countries and the PLO and we look with understanding and sympathy on all steps leading to the reestablishment of this solidarity as an essential prerequisite for a lasting solution of the crisis.

On this occasion, I would like to repeat our conviction that only a comprehensive and just solution to the crisis, the heart of which is the Palestine problem, can make lasting peace, security and cooperation with all countries and peoples of that area possible and bring the desired relief to the entire world. This complex process could at times also call for a gradual approach. This, however, must not be to the detriment of the principles but should represent a way that clearly and without delay leads to implementation of those principles. All this requires that we continue, with greatest attention, to follow the present activities concerned with finding a solution for the Middle East crisis and contribute, as much as we can, to positive trends in this direction.

The Southern African situation also causes concern. We have and still decisively support the struggle of the peoples and of the liberation movement in southern Africa, the aims of which the nonalined movement consistently advocates.

We are witnesses, Comrade Ceausescu, to the fact that socialism, as a world process, has become a powerful wave today, washing all shores and blazing, in various ways, the trail leading to deep world socioeconomic changes. This process has and can have no borders. It stresses the importance of respecting the principles of sovereignty, independence, equality and democracy; the entire development of the workers and progressive movement in Europe after the Berlin conference of European communist parties convincingly proves the vitality of such a principled basis for establishing and developing comradely cooperation among communist parties. It is precisely in this that the LCY sees the long-term significance of the joint principles we established in Berlin.

In conclusion, I would like to again express my pleasure at your visit, in the conviction that our talks will again, on this occasion, contribute strongly to understanding, cooperation and friendship between our two socialist countries, whose neighborly relations could serve as an example and incentive to others.

I raise my glass to your health, dear Comrade Ceausescu, to further successes in the socialist construction of your beautiful country and to the well-being of the friendly Romanian people, to the further consolidation of friendship and fruitful cooperation between our countries and parties."

Ceausescu's Toast

Dear Comrade Tito, esteemed comrades and friends; I am particularly pleased to meet you again, dear Comrade Tito, in neighboring and friendly Yugoslavia, and to wish you and other comrades from the party and state leadership cordial comradely greetings and best wishes. These meetings, which have become traditional, are an expression of relations of deep friendship, solidarity and cooperation between our countries and peoples.

Since the last meeting, Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation has shown a constant increase, in the political and economic spheres and in other areas.

Joint activity in building the new hydroelectric power station on the Danube is developing successfully, economic exchange was expanded and cooperation in production has grown. We have all the bases to be able to say that Romanian-Yugoslav relations are an example of fruitful cooperation between two neighboring socialist countries on the basis of full equality, respect, mutual respect and comradely trust. This, our latest meeting, will undoubtedly do even more to stimulate the development of friendly cooperation between the two parties, states and peoples. This meeting enables us to have a broad and useful exchange of views on complex questions of current international life.

Our visit to Yugoslavia is taking place at a time when two fundamental tendencies are intensifying in international life. On one hand, the peoples' wish to put an end to the imperialistic policy of domination and oppression is being affirmed more and more clearly, the wish to develop freely, deciding themselves about their own national wealth and fate; and on the other hand, desires for a new division of the world into spheres of influence are strengthening, as is the policy of force--which creates serious dangers for the independence and freedom of peoples, and for security and for world peace. Under these conditions, it is necessary to urge more and more decisively the course of detente, the principles of peaceful coexistence, full equality of peoples, and respect for the rights of peoples to develop freely without interference from outside, within the framework of their fundamental wishes and will.

Taking an active part in international life, Romania consistently calls for development of relations with all socialist countries, strengthens its cooperation and solidarity with the developing countries and the nonalined countries and broadens its economic, scientific and cultural relations with the developed capitalist countries and with all countries in the world, regardless of social system.

We attribute particular significance to realizing security and cooperation on the European Continent, to implementing the Helsinki documents as a whole and to soundly preparing the forthcoming 1980 Madrid meeting with this goal in mind. Expansion of unrestricted cooperation in the economic, scientific-technical and cultural spheres among all European countries is also significant as is, especially, transition to concrete measures for military disengagement on the continent, without which the realization of peace and security cannot be imagined. We hold that transforming the Balkans into a zone of peaceful coexistence, understanding and neighborliness would positively influence the total European political atmosphere and contribute to strengthening security on our continent.

Romania consistently calls for ending the botbeds of tension in the world, for avoiding any kind of military conflict between countries and for solving disputes exclusively by means of political, peaceful negotiations. We resolutely favor liquidating the Middle East conflict by means of negotiations among all interested parties, establishing a lasting and just peace that would lead to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied after the 1967 war, insuring the Palestinian people's right to self-determination--including the right to create their own independent state--and guaranteeing the sovereignty and integrity of all states in the area.

At the same time, we favor ending the conflicts which have arisen on the African Continent as consequences of issues left unresolved by the long colonial domination, with the Africans resolving these questions themselves, without external interference.

Strengthening the African peoples' unity is a fundamental question in consolidating their national independence and in their free development on the road of progress. We reaffirm our active solidarity with the Rhodesian and Namibian peoples and with the majority of the South African population in their struggle against racist politics and apartheid and for freedom and independence.

International life proves that the fundamental question on which world peace depends is strict respect for the right of every people to decide on their own fate, introduction of the principles of independence and national sovereignty in all interstate relations and refrainment from force or the threat of force.

Resolution of our era's complex questions is linked with a decisive overthrow of the old relations of inequality and injustice which led to a division of the world into rich and poor countries, with the elimination of the insufficient development in which two thirds of mankind still remains and with the establishment of a new international economic order.

Putting an end to the arms race, a great burden for peoples which increases the danger of new, annihilating wars, and transition to concrete measures for disarmament, especially for nuclear disarmament, is of vital interest to the progress of all nations and to mankind's very existence. The energies of all peoples and the struggle of peace-loving forces in the whole world must be directed toward this goal.

The defense of peace and general security is not possible without the active participation in international life, under conditions of full equality, of all states, particularly of the small and medium-sized countries, the developing countries and nonalined countries, which make up the great majority of mankind. We are convinced that the peoples, acting jointly and cooperating actively, can secure the creation of a better and more just world.

In this sense, the socialist countries play an essential role, as do the communist and workers parties, whose supreme aim is realizing the rights of both social and national freedom, eliminating [words indistinct] life of society and establishing peace throughout the world.

With this conviction, and being sure that Romania and Yugoslavia will cooperate more and more closely in future, in both bilateral and international spheres, in the interest of our peoples, of the cause of socialism, peace and general progress, I wish to make a toast:

To your health, dear Comrade Tito! To fresh successes by the peoples of Yugoslavia in building socialism! To the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples! To the health of all comrades present at this lunch!

Speeches at Decoration Ceremony

LD161734Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1403 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Today, Josip Broz Tito, LCY and SFRY president, presented the Order of Hero of Socialist Work to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. President Tito decorated the Romanian president with this high Yugoslav decoration on his 60th birthday and for his 45 years of revolutionary activity. This formal act at the White Palace at Dedinje was attended by the two presidents' closest associates.

Presenting President Ceausescu with the decoration, President Tito said:

"Dear Comrade Ceausescu, I have the pleasant duty, on the occasion of your 60th birthday and your 45 years of revolutionary work and activity, to present you with the Yugoslav decoration Order of Hero of Socialist Work, our highest recognition for self-sacrifice and efforts in building a socialist society. Our peoples deeply appreciate your constant efforts and active work to consolidate the cause of peace and equal international cooperation, and your contribution and constant striving for the strengthening and comprehensive development of friendly and neighborly SFRY-Romanian relations.

"We also appreciate you as the highest leader of the RCP and the Socialist Republic of Romania, who is making every effort to achieve all-round development and progress in his socialist country. On this occasion, I also wish to empahsize with pleasure that SFRY-Romanian and LCY-RCP relations are based on firm, principled foundations and are developing very well. This highest Yugoslav recognition also symbolizes the closeness in aspirations of our two countries' peoples, who wish to live in permanent peace and develop mutual friendship. Congratulating you cordially, dear Comrade Ceausescu, on this high decoration on my own behalf and on behalf of my comrades, I want to wish you good health and new successes in your responsible activity for the prosperity of your socialist country, for the consolidation of peace and the development of constructive international cooperation, and for further development of friendly relations between our peoples and our two neighboring socialist countries."

Thanking President Tito, Nicolae Ceausescu said that he considered this high Yugoslav decoration to be not only a tribute to him personally for his revolutionary activity in the service of the Romanian people and socialism, progress and peace, but also a tribute to the RCP and the Socialist Republic of Romania for the successes achieved in building a new social order, for activity in the policy of peace and friendship with all peoples of the world. He said:

"The RCP and the leaders of the Socialist Republic of Romania are making every effort to develop Yugoslav-Romanian friendship and cooperation. The relations of RCP-LCY solidarity, the friendship and close cooperation between the two peoples and two countries, have a constant upward trend. They exemplify relations based on the principles of socialism, equality, respect and mutual consideration. Our party and state deeply appreciate the role and contribution which President Tito, the untiring champion of socialism and peace, is constantly making to development of Yugoslav-Romanian friendship."

Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the conviction that the all-round Yugoslav-Romanian cooperation and friendship would continue to develop in the interest of both countries' peoples, socialism and peace, and emphasized that he would personally do everything possible to fulfill the noble aspirations of the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples to cooperate as good neighbors and friends. On his own behalf and on behalf of the Romanian people, he wished President Tito further successes in his responsible activity in the service of socialism and for the prosperity of Yugoslavia in the struggle for social progress and peace.

Vidic Hosts Dinner

LD162306Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1930 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, gave a dinner this evening in the Serbian Presidency building in honor of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and Romanian president, and his associates.

During the dinner, Dobrivoje Vidic and Nicolae Ceausescu exchanged toasts appropriate to the occasion. Dobrivoje Vidic congratulated President Ceausescu on receiving the Order of the Hero of Socialist Labor handed him today by President Tito.

The dinner was attended on the Romanian side by Manea Manescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Virgil Trofin, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs; and Nicolae Mihai, Romanian ambassador to Yugoslavia.

In addition to the host, Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the dinner was also attended by Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, Dusan Okrebic, Ivan Stambolic, Branko Pesic, Dragan Milojevic, Ilijaz Kurtesi, Milojko Veljovic and a number of other officials of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, as well as by President Ceausescu's honorary entourage led by Comrade Ivan Kukoc, vice president of the SFRY Assembly.

Before the dinner, talks were held between Serbian political leaders and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and his associates. On that occasion, Dobrivoje Vidic informed his guests of the current socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee, spoke about the Serbian LC activities in the republic's sociopolitical life.

Tito-Ceausescu Talks Continue

LD171028Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0953 GMT 17 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, SFRY and LCY president and Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, continued their talks this morning at the White Palace at Dedinje. The two presidents are expected to exchange views on topical international problems and on the two countries' international activity. At the end of Nicolae Ceausescu's visit, a joint communique is expected on the visit and talks. This afternoon, Nicolae Ceausescu is leaving Yugoslavia.

Talks on Economic Cooperation

LD162145Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1937 GMT 16 Nov 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Nov, TANJUG--Yugoslav Federal Executive Council President [Veselin Djuranovic] and Chairman of the Romanian Council of Ministers Manea Manescu and their associates conducted talks this afternoon on the further strengthening and expansion of economic cooperation between the two countries. Voiced during the talks was the interest of both sides in agreements on long-term cooperation, especially more sophisticated forms of economic cooperation such as industrial cooperation, specialization in production, scientific-technological cooperation and joint appearances on third markets. The Romanian side made a number of suggestions regarding the swifter implementation of already concluded agreements on the volume of trade in this as well as in coming years. The Yugoslav views on these questions will be set out tomorrow in a new round of talks between the two premiers.

TITO SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO KING OF JORDAN

AU161757Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Nov, TANJUG--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to King Husayn I of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan:

"On the occasion of the birthday of Your Majesty, it is with satisfaction that I send you sincere greetings and best wishes for your personal happiness, good health and for the constant progress of the friendly people of Jordan."

YUGOSLAV ORDER PRESENTED TO BAVARIAN STATE MINISTER

AU161756Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Munich, 8 Nov, TANJUG--Radovan Makic, SFRY ambassador to the FRG, has presented the Order of Yugoslav Flag with Goden Star on a chain to Anton Jaumann, state minister in the Bavarian government, with which President of the Republic Tito decorated him for his merits in developing economic cooperation between the two countries, primarily between Bavaria and the Yugoslav socialist republics. The order was presented at a ceremony held at the Yugoslav Consulate General in Munich.

POLITIKA PRAISES LCY PRESIDIUM'S RULES OF PROCEDURE

AU162058Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Nov 78 p 9 AU

[Slavoluub Djukic commentary: "Here and Today: An Inspiring Document: In Connection With the Rules of Procedure of the LCY Central Committee Presidium"]

[Excerpts] The report about the rules of procedure of the LCY Central Committee Presidium has evoked a greater amount of public attention than is usually the case with documents of this kind. However, there are many reasons for an increased interest in the Presidium's rules of procedure. First, this is a question of the highest LC leadership, which, as the Central Committee's political executive body, is responsible for implementing the political platform and which determines current policy and directs the LD activity. Under these conditions, the rules of procedure, too, represent more than a mere technical-organizational paper. This is all the more true as this document introduces certain new phases and asserts a practice that is essential for relations within the leadership and thereby, for the entire revolutionary organization as well.

The Presidium's role has already been changed to a certain extent by the new status adopted by the 11th LCY Congress. No matter how much they express the spirit of the statute, we think that the rules of procedure go a step further in our political relations and, as a result of certain orientations they contain, we can rank this document among documents of lasting value, as an instrument of building the unity and the ideological-political action of Yugoslav communists. Its basic idea is a cultivation of a practice, the meaning of which is democracy in decisionmaking, responsibility in implementing decisions and collective approach and equality in daily work. These orientations are consistently worked out on some 30 pages of the rules of procedure. And it was no accident that the report issued 2 days ago stated that the Presidium is "a truely collective body," something which prompted the reader to pause for a moment. The journalist obviously recognized the desire to avoid the risk and the danger that hierarchical rather than democratic relations would find expression in the leadership's work.

Following the logic of democratic and collective work, the rules of procedure precisely stipulate that a Presidium member is reasponsible for the decisions and work of the Presidium as a whole. Joint decisions are binding on all members. It is their duty, it is further stated, to actively work in their political activity for a consistent implementation of LCY policy and of the conclusions adopted by the Presidium. The same meaning is also seen in the provision that a Presidium member "is free to express his critical views at Presidium sessions but may not transmit them to party organizations or to the public without the Presidium's consent." This formulation obviously stressed the personal responsibility of each indidivual member of the leadership. We may recall the experiences of the seventies, when some officials expressed views in public statements that they were not in accord with LC policy and thereby caused public confusion and weakened ideological unity.

As the rules of procedure stipulate, when a Presidium member states his own view at a session of this forum after the Presidium has adopted its view, this separate view is entered in the session's minutes but the member concerned is bound to carry out what has been agreed upon. A similar formulation, something new in our political practice, is also found in the statute (Article No 15) which also refers to "a separate view." This is a question of the principle according to which an LC member who holds a minority view may retain his view but is obliged under democratic centralism to carry out the majority's decisions.

The rules of procedure also clearly determine the activity of delegates and LCY representatives in social organs, councils, sociopolitical organizations and elsewhere, this is provided for by the constitution, laws and statutes. The principle here is that, proceeding from LC policy, the delegates "are free to express and adopt views in discussions held in these organs and organizations unless the Presidium determines that the delegates are obliged to advocate the view which the Presidium has adopted on a certain question of vital ideological-political and social importance. In this event, it is their duty to advocate the Presidium's views in these organs and to struggle to implement these views.

A new element in the Presidium's work is the function of the Presidium chairman. The chairman is elected annually at the proposal of the LCY president, from a different republic or province. This function has existed in practice in a certain way up until now. In the absence of Comrade Tito, one of the Presidium members has presided over the session of this forum. But as a result of the fact that the chairman's duty is assumed for 1 year, the scope of the chairman's work naturally extends considerably beyond presiding over the sessions in Comrade Tito's absence. The report put out by TANJUG explains the functions of the chairman and the secretary who, however, have many joint duties.

Although the rules of procedure precisely determine the responsibility of the chairman, the secretary, the Presidium members and the executive secretaries, the essence lies in the democratic concept of work, within which the division of duties and responsibilities implies no hierarchical superiority or subordination. The Presidium is a collective, democratic political body in which all members have equal rights and responsibilities.

Following a careful reading of the rules of procedure, it can be freely said that in almost no other document have we had the principles of democratic centralism, within which two essential components--democratic approach and responsibility in making and implementing decisions--complement one another, formulated in practice in such a natural way and so strictly in accord with the spirit of our democratic system as in this document. We believe that this inspiring document, which prompts thoughts about the LC atmosphere and relations, will have a broader effect on the method of work of the LC leadership in general.

KURTOVIC ADDRESSES SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE SESSION

LD161105Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0747 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

["Todo Kurtovic's Report at the Session of the SAWPY Federal Conference"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--A successful vanguard role for the LCY and the broad action of the League of Communists linked with that role, the overall struggle to develop self-management socialist relations, our development successes and our internal unity throughout the postwar period have and do permit an overall development of our sociopolitical system, particularly of the Socialist Alliance. The deliberate aspiration and practice of LC members to resolve, with their method of work, all social issues together with our working people is of major importance in this respect. This is, at the same time, a successful way of overcoming bureaucratic alienation and uncontrolled pressures to bring about an organized and deliberate socialist self-management solution of all societal problems.

The contribution made by the 11th LCY Congress to the LCY's vanguard role and action, Todo Kurtovic stressed, is of major significance for our work. It is also a powerful blow to all aspirations hoping to turn the clock back, whether they be bureaucratic or nationalistic, and we must still recognize both. From a wider point of view, the LC method implies further development of collective work and struggle against everything aspiring to bureaucratic heirarchy, problemsolving within exclusive circles and alienation from man where the broadest possible action is required.

The veterans' congress has made a significant contribution to social action and we can expect that the forthcoming congresses of the Confederation of Trade Unions and of the Federation of Socialist Youth will do the same.

In the period ahead, Todo Kurtovic said, the Federal Conference must especially deal with our foreign political activity and with the treatment of foreign policy in our domestic life, with many social and economic topical problems in conjunction with the action of the LCY Central Committee, with the issue of developing sport and physical culture in our country, and with important issues of public opinion, particularly of the media.

Our society, Kurtovic continued, is increasingly homogeneous, its unity is increasingly complete, an overwhelming majority of our working people are satisfied with the road we are traveling and with the results we are achieving and they are increasingly active in our social life. However, there are still enemies who are often, like Djilas, openly supported from abroad, for that is where the main support lies; they are not supported by our working people and by our nations and nationalities. We must never lose sight of the fact that we are often under various pressures from diverse sources of propaganda activity. Our action in this respect must be even more creative; we must bear this in mind every day. There are still conciliatory approaches to and illusions about class peace, about a unique alleged social inertia--that is, there is still opposition to political self-responsibility and discipline, particularly in some areas. There is advocacy of neutral education, real opposition to self-responsibility in the press and in publishing activity, and the reaction to this is not always adequate and open. There are also various pressures on the youth press and on some youth groups. Despite these stands, our people want to be everywhere in the center of social action.

We must discuss this more comprehensively and more substantively to make our society democratic along self-management lines.

This democratic self-management development does not suit the enemies of our unity and independence; that is to say, our people, their actions and self-responsibility bother them. The nature of their resistance, as stressed at the 11th congress, had not changed, although it frequently appears in new and different forms. Therefore, we are interested in everything that happens both beyond our borders and within.

Our system's overall functioning provides the basis for our legality and for our economic and plan orientation; but then legality, too, will have a more comprehensive impact on the system's functioning and will break down the aspirations to encapsulation within the framework of sociopolitical communities and the like. In the present phase, this would appear to be particularly important. This is why one has to resist aspirations to undermine our legal system's authority and our laws and regulations. A direct contact with our working people and a [correct] attitude toward complaints, regardless how they appear, is essential in this respect, particularly regarding complaints coming from basic organizations of associated labor and from individual citizens. The question of legality, therefore, interests us greatly.

As far as the delegate system and self-management are concerned, we must face some important practical issues, bearing in mind the great results achieved in this respect on one hand, and the misunderstandings and even resistance on the other. Some of these I would particularly like to stress. Control of income is no doubt our greatest social achievement and a novel thing in our social relations, Kurtovic said. I would say that the results are historic but, quite naturally, there is a host of problems and misunderstandings. Considerable bureaucratic and other resistance has become concentrated on this matter, too: Among them, I would include tne desire by individuals and groups to control income in a monopolistic way or by the inertia of the old ways. All these matters doubtlessly make the delegations' work difficult. Such aspirations most frequently come from authorities' executive organs, from administration of basic organizations of associated labor and enterprises, from banks and the like. We must also be interested in the liberalistic attitude toward subjective shortcomings. The fulfillment of the policy and the new method of work in this area is becoming an important problem.

Dialog must be comprehensively developed in the Socialist Alliance: Criticism of discordant notes in the Socialist Alliance is unjustified. There must be discordant notes, but what has to be borne in mind is that from such notes one should aspire to united action. Let all patriots and socialistically-minded people, who have their own views, come to Socialist Alliance meetings, including those who have reservations and those who speak in discordant tones. Then we will have discussions and attain unity and results. Our creative and critical approach will make an even greater contribution to united action. It is a good thing to talk to people who speak openly about their stands, irrespective of the fact that sometimes they do not agree; of course, I am referring to working people and not to enemies of our country and of our unity.

How to build the right stands and avoid specific difficulties? Obviously, there can be no discussion on these matters without the Socialist Alliance as a front of socialist forces.

This will be a signal to us to channel political action in the right direction. There are a number of topical issues that we should resolve more successfully, but we often do not react in time. Generally, regarding certain problems, we do not show any initiative and this, objectively speaking, facilitates unlawful actions, such as illegal construction work and excessive employment in administration: Some jobs are utterly uninteresting, with the result that people decide to do them with great difficulty, and so forth. All these matters give rise to reaction on the part of our citizens.

On all these matters we have to coordinate our action and look more rapidly for appropriate solutions. Moreover, our municipal organizations draw attention to these issues. It is well known that they are unfavorably commented upon by our working people and this also applies to many aspirations supporting various characteristics of a bourgeois society.

All these matters must be at the center of our current political action. As far as our economic development and current situation are concerned, it should be pointed out that, together with the delegations, we are faced with important business and broad social action.

Our attention will focus on the quality of economic development, primarily on stabilizing economic developments, and on more rapidly eliminating the causes of current instability; of course, one should bear in mind the further real economic upsurge and development, which is why extensive forms of economic operations and inefficiency must be eliminated more rapidly on every front of our social action. It is inevitable that we deny ourselves unrealistic construction and expenditure; realism in assessing possibilities is indispensable; in our planning and in executing our policy, this must be particularly kept in mind.

This is all bound up with a further upsurge of self-management and functioning of our system as a whole. To all intents and purposes, this is our major political task. All these things, Kurtovic stressed, force us to recognize the crucial importance of subjective forces in the broadest sense of the word--of conscious socialist forces--in our further social development and in the work of our society's self-management institutions.

Both the plan at all levels and the attitudes to it are becoming increasingly important for our society, Todo Kurtovic stressed. The question is becoming more important in view of the fact that (?this is) the new medium-term plan, which should resolve many topical problems in further developing our society and numerous current economic problems. Also, our experience concerning associated labor and its basic organization, the republics, the provinces and the federation, and the interdependence of the republics and provinces must all be faced more realistically. This is why, in keeping with our constitution, we must tackle planning in a novel way, too. In our society, self-management planning must have an important status and role. All this will make it easier for our more rapid and harmonious development and will facilitate our struggle against manipulation of interests, usurpation (?of planning), and of bureaucratic or technocratic actions; it will also help consolidate self-management agreement-seeking and our cohesion as a condition of our independence, freedom and our country's sovereignty.

Insofar as the plan is concerned, the question of agreement-seeking in the Socialist Alliance must be tackled more comprehensively: This is primarily an economic problem, but it is also an important political problem. It has its social and theoretical aspects and all these elements have to be kept in mind in Socialist Alliance organs and in public tribunes.

Work organizations working at a loss are an important social problem. They represent an obstacle, I would say, both to planning and agreement-seeking, and they are frequently an element in the markets' shutting down. Past labor, too, is an increasingly important and politically significant issue, as it is bound up with income control; this is why this area, observed from the point of view of political action, must be more tangibly included in political life. Therefore, we need both political action and organization in a forward moving society.

The media are acquiring an increasingly important role in our overall internal development, Kurtovic said.

With every passing day, our public information media are more substantive, I would even say more creative. They contribute to solving numerous open issues and topical problems and increasingly develop social criticism, although [word indistinct] continues.

There are many things in our society, including the press, on which war has to be declared; these include printing mistakes, which we meet frequently. Also, we must vigorously thwart any incipient wrecking of our unity and action, oppose various theories which lead to it--for instance, the theory of "ideologization of blisters," or the incipient and unprincipled witchhunt of people--because genuine polemics should concern themselves primarily with manifestations and problems and not with attacks on the people; there should be no criticism for its own sake or because it is fashionable. We should work against tacit division into spheres as a condition of establishing peace among interest groups. Most frequently behind such manifestations there lurks political opposition to our self-management socialist development.

One must proceed from the thesis that views formed in the minds of the people are of enormous importance. This is why our participation in forming public opinion is a creative factor contributing to more rapid development and to a faster and more efficient elimination of bureaucratism and technocratism, and of assorted bureaucratic hierarchies and mimicry, which cause great harm, even under current conditions, as they are the foundation of the formalist approach in political and social life.

Of course, the question of our media's sources of information is very important. Obviously, these are not specific organs alone; all organizations and institutions where people act and manage in an organized way, beginning with Socialist Alliance sections, are those sources of information. This is why, in this respect, public information media must be organized in this way; self-responsibility of the press is of major importance.

Our public information media also develop their self-responsibility when our country and international relations are involved. Anything that hinders our socialist self-management democratic development and is to the detriment of our relations with other countries must become a subject of positive struggle in our press, in our editorial policy and in its political organizations. The Socialist Alliance is fighting to insure our press is more fully linked in our system; this is why socialization of the overall action in the sections and in similar Socialist Alliance organs is of major significance. As far as the press is concerned, the method of work in the Socialist Alliance should be changed; I would say that we should work harder as, indeed, anywhere else. A new law pertaining to the system in this area is required. The question of the constitutional transformation of information media in the federation is becoming increasingly topical: No doubt TANJUG should work out a more comprehensive program of its (?self-management transformation).

Criticism should primarily support everything that is on self-management lines: Whether it is in an embryonic stage or has already been well-developed, it must support any good proposal and any good and valuable idea. Of course, criticism of negative manifestations, too, is important, but this does not apply to criticism that casts a shadow on the positive and that would tend to be restricted and cannot suggest a way out or a solution. Criticism should take note of all these things in its approach to phenomena and events.

I think it is important to develop this criticism everywhere, from federal institutions down to enterprises, municipalities and local communities. In this matter, the Socialist Alliance should rally all creative forces, Todo Kurtovic said.

CROATIAN LC PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES INFORMATION MEDIA

AU160947Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Nov 78 p 5 AU

[Text] Zagreb, 13 Nov, TANJUG--The Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Croatia discussed certain currently important ideological-political questions today pertaining to information media activities. The discussion was held on the basis of definite analyses and views of the LC organizations in the larger work organizations engaged in information activities and on the basis of the introductory report submitted by Branko Puharic, Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium member.

The basic appraisal in this discussion is that it is necessary to intensify the efforts and the activity of LC organizations in these media and of the League of Communists as a whole for the socialist orientation of the information media in struggle for more quickly realizing the adopted political views of the League of Communists and of society at large.

The need for a stronger engagement of communists and communist journalists in confronting those ideologies which, based on ultra-leftist and rightist bourgeois positions, hinder a greater contribution of the information-propaganda media to the struggle for new social relations and LC policy, was stressed in this conection. It was especially emphasized that LC activity in the information media must be a permanent orientation and practice that will make a greater contribution to a more effective ideological-political media involvement.

The session was attended by Dr Vladimir Bakaric and Dr Dusan Dragosavac; and the following participated in the discussion: Vjenceslav Kovacevic, Jakov Blazevic, Jovo Ugrcic, Ivica Racan, Marijan Cvetkovic, Rene Lovrencec, Dragutin Plasc, Milutin Baltic, Vladimir Bakaric, Jure Bilic and Milka Planinc.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN DENIES TERRORIST 'SUMMIT' HELD IN SFRY

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[Text] Rome, 17 Nov, ANSA--Yugoslav Government spokesman Mirko Kalezic has dismissed reports that international terrorist organizations held a summit meeting in his country recently as "banal stupidity." The revelation appeared in the last issue of Italy's PANORAMA news weekly, which replied to the Belgrade denial yesterday by reporting that it had forwarded excerpts of the minutes of the meeting to the Yugoslav Embassy in Rome. The publication said it had gotten its hands on the minutes, which were the source of the scoop, in Beirut.

According to the PANORAMA allegation, one of the subjects discussed at the Belgrade summit was the kidnapping and slaying of former Italian Premier Aldo Moro last spring. A member of the Italian urban guerrilla Red Brigades, which claimed responsibility for the Moro kidnapping, was quoted as saying that the action had not produced the hoped-for results.

In his denial statement yesteray, Kalezic said that "terrorists can never hold their meetings on Yugoslav territory, neither in the past nor in the future."

PANORAMA for its part, recalled that just a few weeks ago four youths were arrested in Yugoslavia on charges of belonging to the West German "Raf" urban guerrilla group. The weekly stressed that no one had ever insinuated that such meetings had taken place with the blessings of the Yugoslav Government.